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日八十月四年亥癸

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1923. 六月二日

號二月六年二十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	every 15 minutes
8.00 " "	8.10 " "	10 " " " " " "
	8.30 " "	Stopping
	8.40 " "	Non Stop
	8.50 " "	Stopping
	9.00 " "	Non Stop
	9.10 " "	Stopping
	9.20 " "	Non Stop
	9.30 " "	Stopping
	9.40 " "	Non Stop
	9.50 " "	Stopping
9.30 a.m.	10.00 " "	every 10 minutes
11.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	15 " " " " " "
	12.40 " "	Non Stop
	12.45 " "	Stopping
	12.50 " "	Non Stop
	1.00 " "	Stopping
	1.05 " "	Non Stop
	1.10 " "	Stopping
1.30 p.m.	4.00 " "	every 15 minutes
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	7.40 " "	Non Stop
	7.50 " "	Stopping
	8.00 " "	Non Stop
	8.10 " "	Stopping

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[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN
PAPERS.]

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, May 31st.
The annual banquet of the Royal Academy, at Burlington House last evening, was a brilliant function. Sir Aston Webb, president, presided over a distinguished company including the Prince of Wales, Ministers, ex-Ministers, prominent representatives of the Church, Art, literature, the Bench and Bar, the Navy, the Army, the Air Force, the Dominions, and the United States.

The Prince of Wales, replying to the loyal toast, expressed the opinion that war facilitated the development of the arts because it made the average man more sensitive to artistic suggestion. The graveyards of France, which he had just visited, owed their very real beauty and dignity to the British people's possibly unconscious genuine love of beauty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, replying to the toast of the Forces, said that, with the surrender of the German Navy, concentration in Home waters had lost its meaning, and we had now to consider a new centre on the middle seas for the Navy and Empire. The forward view also made them realise that they could no longer look only to this small island in the North Sea for the full strength of the Empire Navy, but it must depend upon all its partners and the full development of the resources and manhood of the great commonwealth of the Empire.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he believed when the facts were fully weighed that the expansion of the Air Force was bound to occur, but it must be so organised as to make aviation and air defence an integral part of the life of the nation. A definite place should be found in Home defence for the growing number of men of every class who were yearly taking a keener interest in aviation.

Sir Aston Webb, proposing His Majesty's Ministers, said that he understood the Government was considering the possibility of creating a commission of fine arts, somewhat on American lines, to advise on all matters affecting the aesthetic amenities of towns and the countryside. He suggested that steps should be taken towards a great national war memorial.

In his speech, at the Academy banquet yesterday, Lieutenant-Colonel Amery said that we could no longer look only to Britain for the full strength of the Empire Navy. It was to the younger navies of the Empire, based on the strong growing communities linked with ours in most intimate associations of tradition and training, that we must look in future.

"UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER."

LONDON, May 31st.
Easily the most commented upon painting in the Royal Academy is Sir William Orpen's "Unknown British Soldier in France," showing the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles where the Peace Treaty was signed, in the centre of which lies a coffin flanked by two corpse-like tin-hatted soldiers, practically nude, with two cupid-like "Ghost Soldiers" hovering against the sky.

The allegorical significance of the picture is intriguing the critics many of whom describe the painting as satirical. Sir William Orpen, himself, interviewed by the *Evening Standard* denied that he intended to satirise anybody or to set a problem, but he painted in all seriousness and humility. He reveals the fact that the picture is the last of a series of three executed on behalf of the Imperial War Museum. He spent nine months in painting statues, men, generals and admirals. They "all seemed so unimportant beside the reality" that he ruled them out and substituted the figures of two dead comrades.

It is understood that the Museum is not exercising the option to acquire the present work.

ADMIRATION FOR QUEEN MARY.

LONDON, May 31st.
"How is it possible not to be happy in such a city as this?" remarked Queen Mary in delight, as she drove in an open landau in the blazing sunshine through the streets of Rome (says the *Daily Mail's* Rome correspondent). Her Majesty watched parents lazily disporting themselves to the sound of guitars, their children playing around them. Everywhere the Queen was an object of admiration, laughing and excited working men crowding round her carriage and holding up brown, half-naked children to wave a welcome.

"There she is! How splendid she is!" During the procession the Queen wore a magnificent robe of cloth of blue and silver, which the sunshine turned to a veritable constellation and which caused a gasp of appreciation and wonderment from the admiring crowd. Signor Mussolini presented Her Majesty with a red Morocco case containing 50 of France's etchings of the City.

Signor Mussolini, in a statement to the *Daily Mail's* correspondent, said:—"Italians are the friends of England, but they are a little more than that. Other national friendships come and go, but ours is long-lasting and has become more akin to a relationship, a sort of cousinship. That is the spirit in which we welcome Her Majesty, and we trust their visit will be the start, between the two countries, of a happy association beginning with this concrete period."

LATE SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

LONDON, May 31st.
At a meeting held at the Mansion House, presided over by Lord Ronaldsbury, it was resolved to initiate a memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Mr. J. Q. Rowett moved, and Commander Wild seconded, that the fund be devoted to the erection of permanent memorials in London and other towns with which Sir Ernest Shackleton was associated, and also to provide necessities for his dependents, and particularly education for his children, the balance to be devoted to encouraging exploration.

A proposal to limit such exploration to the Polar regions was defeated.

A strong Committee was appointed including Mr. Hugh Mill, Mr. Rowett, Sir John Kettle, and Mr. Robert Dood.

(Mr. J. Q. Rowett mainly financed the Queen's expedition to the South Antarctic in 1911-22.)

EVEREST CLIMBER AS MISSIONARY.

LONDON, May 31st.
The London Missionary Society has accepted Dr. Howard Somervell, who was a member of the Everest Expedition, as a Medical Missionary. He proceeds to India in the autumn, and will be stationed in Travancore. He will have complete freedom to join any further Everest Expedition which may be organised.

LAYER.

Dr. Howard Somervell, told a meeting of the London Missionary Society held at Westminster this afternoon how he was led to change his plans. He said:

"My first impression of medical missions was unfavourable, for I found in one hospital 10 beds with three doctors. But I soon changed my view, for on route to South India immediately after the Everest climb, I found a district with a million souls, and I found only one doctor to look after them. I took ten days' duty for an overworked doctor. What I saw during those ten days of the appalling need for medical help changed the whole course of my life. I knew all the catchwords about 'dear brethren,' 'darkness,' etc., but the sight of the people themselves was very different. I could not do anything else. (Applause.) Please don't clap. I just couldn't do anything else."

PAINTER'S DESPISED CANVASES.

LONDON, May 31st.
The Paris correspondent of *The Times* states that the despised and rejected canvases of the celebrated painter, M. Camsin, are revenging themselves in a unique manner.

Their author M. Camsin discarded them in 1914, considering them unworthy of his genius. He took the precaution to cut them to pieces and threw them into a rubbish bin. A shrewd ragman collected the fragments and sold them to an amateur, who pieced them together and gave some of them to his friends.

M. Camsin heard of this but did not take the matter seriously. Later he became indignant when the paintings came on the market, fetching considerable prices.

Some bear M. Camsin's signature, and the ragmen are unquestionably authentic. No legal means of redress has been found. M. Camsin thinks that he discarded too hastily.

PAPYRUS WINS THE CHESTER VASE.

LONDON, May 31st.
Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus has given his Derby supporters renewed confidence by easily winning the Chester Vase by three lengths. He was ridden by Donoghue, Chester and Epsom are both tricky courses and Donoghue is a master of both. He is to pilot Papyrus again in the Derby. The odds against Papyrus have been shortened until he is now second favourite at eight to one against. Town Guard is still leading in the betting for the Derby with seven to one against.

HIGH PRICES AT CHRISTIE'S

LONDON, May 31st.
There were some notable sales of old masters at Christie's this afternoon. Mr. Rochelle Thomas paid 5,000 guineas for woodland scene by J. Crome. Romney's portrait of Miss Diana Stuart sold to the Levy Galleries, New York, for 3,000 guineas. Gainsborough's portrait of Lady Ferrers sold for 3,200 guineas. The famous picture of Gainsborough's two daughters went to Messrs. Knoedler for 2,900 guineas and will probably go to America, as also Gainsborough's portrait of himself, his wife and child in a landscape, which sold to Messrs. Knoedler for 3,000 guineas. The same firm also acquired Gainsborough's "Rural Courtship" for 2,500 guineas.

P. AND O. WIRELESS OPERATOR'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, May 31st.
The Countess of Strathmore has arrived in London, and states that she and the Earl had been aware of Lady Pleasance's engagement for some time. Their daughter had their full consent to be engaged, and also to becoming a Roman Catholic, of which Lady Pleasance had long thought. The Countess's wedding present was the famous pearls, formerly her grand-mother's. The wedding was hurried for business reasons.

Mr. McKenna, like his wife, was 21 years old, and formerly worked in the mines, where his father was a waggoneer.

An earlier message stated:—The wedding was a quietly solemnised, in the mining village of Shotts, Lanarkshire, today, between Lady Pleasance Rous, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and Mr. Owen McKenna, a wireless operator in the P. and O. Co. The marriage was the outcome of a meeting aboard a liner going to Rangoon.

A NEW ENGLISH OPERA.

LONDON, May 31st.
In "The Perfect Fool," a new opera by an Englishman, Mr. Holst, which was produced by the British Nation Company at Covent Garden, last night, the spirit of burlesque is reproduced in the music, which is completely original, and is distinguished by a style unmistakably English in its affinity with the folk-song. Its tunefulness and the individuality of the whole thing is something entirely fresh, and follows a well-defined line of its own, which is considered satisfactory, as a British Opera should owe nothing to outside influences. Holst is his own librettist.

PARIS-LONDON AEROPLANE DISASTER.

LONDON, May 31st.
A dramatic story of the crash of a Paris-London aeroplane is related by a rural policeman, who was the only witness.

"Suddenly," he says, "I had the impression of a huge flash of lightning illuminating the sky, and saw a large aeroplane burning fiercely like a giant torch at a height of 3,000 feet. It remained stationary for a few seconds, and then crashed in a blaze of burning debris, leaving a trail of fire and smoke."

It was impossible to save the passengers, who were buried under the burning plane, but later six charred bodies, including those of two women, were found. The cause of the crash is a mystery.

(Continued on page 5.)

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

(Continued from page 2.)

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF
JEWELS.

LONDON, May 4th.
Steven Ronchi, a dealer in precious stones, was charged with stealing pearls valued at £14,395 from Messrs. Warwick and Co., Ltd., in Lombard Street. The prosecution said that the charges would involve a total of probably £170,000. Ronchi was entrusted with a box of pearls on approval in accordance with the custom whereby he called on buyers who initiated the boxes. These boxes he then returned to the owners who delivered the pearls for cash. The initials in this instance appeared to be "N.I.C.E." Ronchi, it is alleged, refused to give the name of the buyer, who, he only said, was a French army surgeon. When the box was opened, the pearls were missing. Bail was allowed for £20,000.

Another pearl case involves the mysterious disappearance of the contents of a registered package posted from London to Barcelona. It contained a necklace and some loose gems valued at £13,000. On its arrival at Barcelona it was noticed that the pearls had been tampered with and it was found that the jewels were missing.

A RUSSIAN JUDAS.

LONDON, May 8th.
The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* states that it is reported from Moscow that cries of "Judas" assailed Antonin, the Soviet Bishop, from a large crowd outside the Soviet Church Convention at which Antonin presided. Hosts and menacing shouts greeted his arrival, such as: "For how much have you sold Tikhon?" The crowd surged round the carriage, threw a stone violently and knocked off his hat. The troops guarded the approaches and, by evening dispersed the crowd.

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIA IN
TEHRAN.

LONDON, May 9th.
The British Note to Russia details the anti-British propaganda which has been carried out on the Indian border and which is based on authentic communications in British possession. The Note describes the Russian Minister in Tehran as the most tireless, though by no means the most successful, operator in this field.

His Majesty's Government know the exact sums sent to him from Moscow and they have seen the instructions passing between him and his superiors in and around Kermanshah (North-West Persia on the Kurdish frontier). The Note then quotes from the documents passing to and from M. Rasokolnikov, who distinguishes himself by his exceptional zeal in Kabul. It declares that the Soviets did not fail to carry their activities further into India and refers to the Bank notes issued by the Soviet agent in London in 1921 and cashed on behalf of a revolutionary Punjabi associated with the Russian representative in Kabul.

The Note cites a recent communication from M. Rasokolnikov urging the assignment of at least 25,000 gold roubles to resist the Indian revolutionaries, while £20,000 and £120,000 respectively were allotted to the British and Indian Communist parties by the Third International in November last year.

The Note declares that these are a few examples among scores which cover Egypt, Turkey, the British Dominions and even Great Britain, testifying to the infringement of the preliminary condition on which the Trade Agreement was signed.

PUBLICITY AND DIVORCE.

LONDON, May 15th.
The recent outcry against the publication of nauseous details of divorce cases had a sequel in the House of Commons, when Sir Evelyn Cecil introduced a Matrimonial Causes Regulation (Reports) Bill, forbidding the publication of particulars of any judicial proceedings to which the Act applied, except the names of the parties, the grounds of the proceedings, the arguments on points of law, the findings of the jury, and the judgment of the Court.

An exception is made in the case of professional Law Reports.

THE LATE EARL OF CARNARVON.

LONDON, May 17th.
Lord Carnarvon left £205,025, and of this, net pecuniary is sworn at £274,378. He bequeathed his Egyptian collection to his widow, with the suggestion that, if she was compelled to sell the collection, the first refusal should be given to the British Museum at £20,000—"far below its value." Lord Carnarvon left £500 to Mr. Howard Carter.

Lord Carnarvon's will provides that, in the event of the British Museum's refusal, his collection be offered to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Should his wife decide to keep the collection, she is to leave it to her son, the nation, or Lady Evelyn Herbert.

The bulk of the property, including High Clero and his racehorses, goes to his wife, while bequests to relations include £25,000 each to the two sons of his sister, Lady Margaret Buckworth. Lord Carnarvon's daughter, Evelyn, receives *inter alia* £1,000 and bonds.

The will expressly requests that there should be no black horses or mourning at the funeral or afterwards.

NO MORE TOUTING FOR HONOURS.

LONDON, May 17th.
Severe penalties for persons toutting for an honour or accepting gifts for obtaining honours are provided in a Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor in the Lords on Tuesday. The Bill is known as the Honours Prevention of Abuse Bill and provides that anyone obtaining or agreeing to accept, or attempting to obtain a gift as an inducement for procuring, or assisting or endeavouring to procure, such a grant, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable, on conviction on the indictment, to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both, or on summary conviction to imprisonment not exceeding four months, or a fine not exceeding £50, or both.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

LONDON, May 16th.
Weather experts are frankly puzzled at the present conditions of icy showers of hail, sleet and rain alternating with short periods of sunshine sweeping over London and many other parts of the country. There have been severe snow-storms in Wales, where the mountains are white. Fruit and crops have been seriously damaged by cold and frost, and the hopes of a bumper cherry crop are likely to be blighted.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 18th.
Sverdrup sends a message from the *Maud* explaining the system of aerial navigation by Amundsen in the forthcoming flight over the Pole.

The most perfect of special artificial horizon sextants for air observations have been constructed by the United States Geodetic Survey for the explorer, who should thus be enabled to find his way from Point Barrow to the Pole, and thence to Spitzbergen or Cape Columbia, Grandland, provided that the sun is visible enabling observations.

If the weather does not permit observations, Amundsen must fly by compass, with flying time the only reliable information available.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, May 22nd, state:—Our market remains very quiet and prices have dropped slightly. The supply of paddy, coming to Cholon is still below the average, though it is in excess of needs on account of the lack of enquiry.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to May 7th, 1933, is 362,150 tons against 446,337 in 1932.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.50 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June shipment.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 1st, 1933.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$ 10 10 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$ 4 5 b.
Steamboats	\$ 41 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$154 b ex div.
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 17 10 b.
Whampoa Dock	\$ 159 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 26 1/2 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Ts. 14.40 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Ts. 101 sa.
Oriental	Ts. 6 b.
Cements	\$ 28 1/2 sa.
Waterboats	\$ 17 1/2 b.
Watsons	\$ 304 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 147 sa.
China Lights	\$ 23 1/2 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$ 11 b.
Peak Tramways	\$ 11 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

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SOMETHING FOR NOTHING?

Commencing on Friday, 1st June, THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE will issue to cash customers cash tickets for the amount they purchase. These tickets will be dated and will show the amount of the purchase. At the end of June, one day of the month will be publicly drawn at the Hongkong Cigar Store by a well-known resident whose name will be published later. Every cash purchaser who produces a ticket or tickets of the date drawn will be entitled, free of cost, to any article in our Store for the amount of his former purchase. For instance, say the date drawn is the 11th June, and on the 11th June, you spent \$10 in cash, you may select any article or articles you like to the retail value of \$10. There is no limit to the amount. Whether you spend 50 cents or \$50 on a similar date to the one drawn you get free goods for the amount you spent.

THIS IS NOT BENEVOLENCE ON OUR PART
BUT PURE ADVERTISEMENT TO SHOW
THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR GOODS AT
OUR EXPENSE AND FOR YOUR BENEFIT.

OUR PRICES COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY IN THE COLONY.

Don't forget to keep your cash tickets from 1st June,
and note the dates!

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AND CO., LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
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PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OUPAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
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"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS" CURIOUS POINT RAISED BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE.

A curious point arising out of the Hindu marriage laws was raised before the Chief Justice, Sir Walter Shaw, in the Supreme Court at Singapore last week in a probate suit in which the parties declared themselves to be the lawful widows of one Kanooamy Govindasamy, whose estate was in question. Mr. H. Paulus appeared for the petitioning widow, who stated that she was married ten years ago to the deceased, and asked for a declaration that she was the only lawful widow. Mr. M. V. Pillai appeared for the other lady in the case, who, it was stated, was married to the deceased about twenty years ago.

Replying to His Lordship at the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Paulus stated that the petitioner asserted that the former lady was only a mistress. According to the Hindu Law, he added, if the first lady was a lawful widow that did not prevent his client from being one also.

The petitioner, in evidence, said she was about thirteen years old when she was married to the deceased at a house in Bukit Timah road, the usual Hindu marriage ceremonies, including the tying of the "thali," taking place. There was the usual marriage feast and both she and her husband signed the marriage register at the temple and received a certificate. At the temple she saw a little girl of about four years of age and the deceased told her that that was his child by a woman whom he had formerly kept as a mistress.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pillai, the plaintiff said that her caste was Mudali, and that of her husband Naidu. She stated that she had not been to a Hindu marriage ceremony before her own, but she knew that the Brahmin performed the main ceremony during the marriage ceremony. Although she lived with her husband and his mother for eight years she declared that she was not told that there was another wife and children. She had three children.

Counsel, after the plaintiff had stated that the deceased was bedridden with paralysis for a year before his death, suggested to her that the other woman was at his bedside and performed the funeral rites of the wife. The plaintiff replied that she never saw the other wife, and that she performed the funeral rites. She was placed on the bed beside the body and both were bathed by female attendants.

Mr. Pillai: Was the other wife placed on the other side of the bed?—I do not know that.

The Secretary of the Hindu Panchayat produced the marriage register containing the entry of the marriage, and in reply to His Lordship stated that there was not much distinction in castes among the middle class Hindus in Singapore. He stated that a marriage would not be invalid because it was performed without a priest and had not been entered in the register.

THE OTHER WIDOW.
Stating that she was brought from India by her mother twenty years ago to marry the deceased, the other widow told the Court that she was about twelve years of age at the time. The thali was tied round her neck by her husband during the wedding ceremony. They lived together for fifteen years, when there was a difference, and they separated, the deceased continuing to support her. When the husband became ill she went to him and made on their differences and she remained with him until he died, living in the same room as the other widow. When he died she performed the rites usually performed by a Hindu widow. Both she and the other widow were placed on either side of the body and bathed with oil and water. She cut the thali round her husband's neck. The body was placed in the coffin and the usual sobbing of the wives took place.

His Lordship at this stage intimated that he was quite satisfied that there was more than one marriage. He did not know whether counsel wished to argue that a Hindu could not marry more than two wives.

Mr. Pillai said he had argued before in cases of bigamy and had looked up the authorities carefully, and as far as the authorities went, they were quite clear on the point that a Hindu could marry more than one wife.

His Lordship: I think it follows from the decisions in the Chinese cases. They bring their own marriage laws.

Mr. Pillai: I am not in a position to argue that he cannot marry two wives. The question has arisen over the point that a Hindu cannot get a divorce. There is no provision for divorce in Singapore. I do not think it follows that because he cannot get a divorce he cannot have more than one wife.

His Lordship said he was quite satisfied that the two widows were regarded by everybody as legal wives, and he granted the declaration that each was the lawful widow of the deceased.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Giffing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxel, Fleural, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).—ADVT. [104]

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, Friday, June 1st, say:—

Our market opened with a slightly better tone after the liquidation of the May Settlement, but although business on the whole still remains restricted, there has been more demand for investment stocks. Rates in most cases show little variation from last week.

The Shanghai market shows a little improvement. Cottons have advanced slightly and prices generally remain firm.

Banks. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after having declined to \$1,000 are in better demand and have been bought at \$1,050 at the close. The London price has receded to £123 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions have changed hands at \$215 ex the dividend of £2 just paid. There are buyers of North Chinas at Tls. 138. Hongkong and Shanghai at \$241 ex dividend. Cantons remain steady at \$255. China Fires are quoted at \$127 ex the dividend of \$10 just paid.

Shipping.—Douglas Steamships show slight appreciation, and have been dealt in at \$85. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have advanced from \$38 to \$41 business have been done at intermediate rates. Star Ferries have been looked at \$52. Deferred Indos in the absence of any dividend are weak; the London quotation being £10. The usual 6 per cent. have been declared on the preferred shares.

Refineries.—Malabons are obtainable at \$64. China Sugars at \$25 have not moved.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$171. Hongkong and Wharves Docks have been negotiated at \$150 and continue in request. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 100. New Engineering Wharves are on offer at Tls. 200.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Deals were made in Hongkong Lands in the early part of the week at \$70, but the demand was not maintained, and the market has since fallen away to \$60. Central Estates have been sold at \$142. There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$241 (Old) and \$16.10 (New) after transactions at these rates. A small lot of Kowloon Lands changed hands at \$60. Humphreys Estates have come to business at \$36. Land Reclamations at \$103 have remained steady.

Oils and Mining.—Benguet are wanted at P. 31. Rauba have weakened and are obtainable at \$63. "Shells" at \$11. Kailats at \$3.6. Langkats at Tls. 32. Tronohs at 24/- and Ural Caspians at 12/3 are nominal.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Tramways have been put through at \$23 and continue in request. Hongkong Electric have been taken off the market at \$31, but close easier. China Lights have been bought at \$14 and \$11.60 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are inclined to strengthen with buyers at Tls. 141. Orientals have firmed up to Tls. 610. Shanghai Cottons have strengthened and could be placed at Tls. 08.

Miscellaneous.—China Provider's have dropped to \$241. Green Island Cement have been the medium of a fair amount of business at \$27 to \$28. Hongkong Ropes have been placed at \$42. Watsons have been placed at \$15. Transactions have been effected in Hongkong Realty's at \$21/2. Steel Foundries have been taken at \$12. There are enquiries for Dairy Farms at \$21. Peak Trams at \$10. Waterworks at \$17. Win. Pavells at \$24. Land, Crawford's at \$18. Canton Irons at \$9.50. Engineering Construction at \$7.80 and Sincera at \$12. Hongkong Taxicabs stand at a nominal quotation of \$5 cum the end call of \$2.

Forward Settlement Day.—26th June (Tuesday), and 27th July (Friday), 1923. Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/3 and on Shanghai 24.

KORE BUTCHERS AND SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.

We take the following from the Japan Chronicle:—

At a cost of ¥2,000 a monument will be erected at the Municipal abattoir for the souls of the slaughtered cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. Mr. K. Sakaguchi, of the Kobu Butchery Guild, is reported to have asked the Shiyakusho for permission, and the Shiyakusho is now considering a site to be allotted near the abattoir. The greater part of the expenditure is said to have already been contributed by the principal members of the butchers' guild. The municipal health bureau publishes a report in which the aggregate number of animals butchered last year is shown. It gives 9,054 cattle, 190 horses, 520 calves, 23 sheep, 5,591 pigs, making a total of 15,363.

I weep for you, the Walrus, said, I deeply sympathise. With you and tears he sorted out. Those of the largest size. Holding his pocket handkerchief. Before his streaming eyes.

Those who believe that "the consumer pays," may regard the expenditure as merely an excess profits tax levied upon themselves. However, it comes only to a very small amount per head. "The souls of departed cattle" is one of the phrases taught to the student in the famous *Baccara* in the Yokohama District. We had often wondered why such a phrase was included. We are wiser now. One of the *Yo drama* is about the Bird-catcher in Hell. Evidently the butchers want to avoid coming to any such uncomfortable place.

CHEUNG CHAU.

INCREASING POPULARITY AS A SUMMER HOLIDAY RESORT.

In his report for the year 1922 as District Officer, South, Mr. E. W. Hamilton makes the following reference to the island of Cheung Chau:—

The fishing season was even better than in 1921, and the padi crops in the district were both good. The market stalls were all occupied and the year had been on the whole a quiet and prosperous one. A second launch was put on the ferry run during the summer and is still maintained. It has proved a great convenience to the residents and enables Hongkong residents to visit the island part of the day—which, with the old schedule of one launch running, was previously impossible. There were 187 deaths during the year, 141 Chinese.

The island's popularity as a summer holiday resort increases and a few Europeans spend the whole year there. The Association is now called "The Cheung Chau Residents' Association." No new houses were erected in the Reservation in 1922, but the local roads were considerably improved and extended, and a grant of \$110 in aid of this was made by Government. It has been decided to erect an Assembly Hall for religious, social, and educational purposes, and a site has been granted by Government at a nominal rent. Plans have been presented to the Association and a building \$20,000 in cost is to be erected. Before the end of the year \$4,000 of this sum had already been procured.

AFFORESTATION SCHEME IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

A FAILURE.

Mr. D. W. Trautman, District Officer, North, in his annual report makes the following reference to afforestation:—

"The scheme for the afforestation of denuded areas by the local villagers made little or no progress. In every case the undertaking has remained the enterprise of individuals, the community at large being at best apathetic. In several cases (Lin Au, I Kwai Sha, Tai Kok) active hostility was shown, the plantations being wantonly destroyed by unknown persons. The reason for this vandalism lies mainly in the fact that ownership of trees involves a certain control by their owner over the land in which they are planted and although the waste lands round villages are now technically the property of the Crown the villagers continue to regard them as theirs and resent encroachments by individuals accordingly.

"The net result of the scheme is that a few hundreds of not very thriving trees (chiefly Eucalyptus), have been planted, the majority of them in districts already well wooded. The prospects of serious re-afforestation by their means are nil. The enthusiasm is too feeble to counteract the forces which have caused the denudation, viz.: grass-cutting, cattle-grazing and hill-fires. It would seem better to abandon the scheme and devote the subsidies to direct work by Government. A small vote might be retained for the purchase of pine, camphor and eucalyptus seed to be given free of charge to any bona fide applicant."

INTERPORT POLO AT MANILA.

HONGKONG LOSE FIRST GAME.

The Manila Times of May 29th, says:—

Big horses proved to be too much of a handicap for the Hongkong polo team to overcome yesterday, and Department Headquarters had an easy time in defeating them, 12 to 5. Hongkong did not score a goal, all of their points being credited to them by their handicap.

The game was uninteresting because of being so one-sided. In addition to having their hands full with their ponies, the Hongkong players were ineffective with the stick, missing many easy shots which were turned into goals by the Staff team. That Hongkong has the stuff, however, and will be dangerous a little later in the tournament when they get used to playing on American ponies, was indicated by the fact that several times one of their men got away for a long run, only to lose the ball when near the goal because of the pony turning off the ball.

A peculiarity of the game was that the headquarters team scored two goals in each period. Howell, playing at number three, was the star, getting six of the twelve goals made by his team. Lee at number one, played the best game that he has shown this season.

The score of the game yesterday follows:—

HONGKONG.	
1. Davies	0
2. Dent	0
3. Boyd	0
4. Fisher	0
Total (all by handicap)	5

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.	
1. Lee	2
2. G. Reed	3
3. Howell	6
4. B. Reed	1
Total	12

Hongkong 0-0-0-0-0-0-5
Dept. Hdq. 2-2-2-2-2-2-12

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "TELESAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1923. [896]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"TYMERIC"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 6th June, 1923, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th June, 1923, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NAAMLOZE VERZEKERING.

CARL BODIKER & CO'S
HAMBURG/ANTWERP (LTD.),
Agents, Rickmers Linie.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1923. [900]

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No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD,
SHANGHAI

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

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Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, XL, XX.

WANTED.—By End of July, a Three Roomed EUROPEAN FLAT. Moderate Rental. Hongkong or Kowloon. Apply Box X.L. to Daily Press Office. [90]

FOR SALE.—One PATENT FLOOR SANDPAPER MACHINE, complete with 2 H.P. Motor and Starter. Dynamo and Engine complete. Apply to HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [91]

BURGLAR ALARMS, \$2 each. RAMSAY & Co., 10, Beaconsfield Arcade. [89]

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [85]

WANTED.—One or Two Good CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING MEN. Applicant to forward Samples of Drafting and applications by Letter only to the HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LTD., Powell's Building, Des Vaux Road Central. [78]

OPIMUM SMUGGLING. MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., FINED. OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES MIGHT HAVE RENDERED ASSISTANCE.

His Worship, Mr. J. R. Wood, delivered his decision yesterday afternoon, in the case in which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were prosecuted by the Imports and Exports Department for failing to take proper precautions to prevent 500 taels of opium being placed on the Indo-China Company's steamer, *Loung Sang*, for the purpose of conveyance or exportation. His Worship recorded a conviction against the Company and imposed a fine of \$1,000.

In delivering his decision the Magistrate said:—In these proceedings the facts proved or admitted are as follows: The defendants are the owners of the s.s. *Loung Sang*, which has a net register tonnage of over 60 tons, viz., 2,200 tons of thereabouts. This ship trades between Hongkong and Manila. On the 27th April she was lying at her buoy in the harbour. She had arrived in port four days earlier and was due to leave the Colony on the afternoon of that day. At about 7.15 a.m. a party of Revenue Officers searched the ship and found concealed in the crank pit of the engine-room 500 taels of prepared opium. This opium was not Hongkong Government prepared opium and no permit for exportation had been issued in connection with it.

The defendants are charged with an unlawful use of their ship for the exportation of this opium in contravention of the Opium Ordinance, 1914 to 1922, under Section 46 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1914. (Amendment in Ordinance 19, 1918, Section 2.)

"46.—(1.) No ship shall be used for the importation, landing, removal, carriage, or conveyance or for the exportation of any opium in contravention of this Ordinance.

(2.)—An amount of such opium found on board any such ship and exceeding: (a) in the case of any steamship of 10 tons net register tonnage and upwards, 50 taels in weight; or

(b) in the case of any steamship under 10 tons net register tonnage, 25 taels in weight; or

(c) in the case of any other ship, 10 taels in weight,

shall be deemed evidence of the unlawful use of such ship, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that every reasonable precaution had been taken to prevent the lawful use of such ship, and that none of the officers or their servants or any of the crew of such ship were implicated therein."

Reading this Section together with the definition of "To export" contained in Section 4 of this Ordinance, I have decided that the word "exportation" must be interpreted to include any act preparatory to export. "To export" is definite in these words in Section 4 of the Ordinance. "To export" means and includes to convey out of the Colony and to do any act preparatory to or for the purpose of conveying out of the Colony. The point, however, is to my mind not free from doubt.

Statutory evidence of the unlawful use of this ship arises under Section 46 on the finding on board of the amount of opium here discovered. The inference to be drawn from this evidence may be rebutted generally and in particular by showing affirmatively that every reasonable precaution has been taken to prevent the unlawful use of the ship and, further, that none of the officers or their servants or any of the crew of the ship were implicated in the unlawful use.

In my opinion it is clear that this ship has been used for the receipt of opium preparatory to its conveyance out of the Colony, and has therefore been unlawfully used within the meaning of the Section. A conviction on this ground must be recorded against the defendants. There is no doubt that the defendants themselves have been innocent of any connivance with the unlawful use of their ship. I find, also, that they have adopted all reasonable precautions to prevent the occurrence of this offence.

One purpose of the Section would appear to be to penalise ship owners in respect of the conduct of their employees. In effect also it provides that the guilt of their employees is to be assumed, until their innocence is established. In this case, the defendants have failed to prove innocence for certain Chinese members of the engine-room staff of the ship. In fixing the penalty, I am not concerned in the present circumstances with the greater or less degree of implication of members of the crew. My duty is to impose the lowest penalty that will make it the interest of the shipowners to use disciplining measures to counter the smuggling of opium by their crew. A nominal penalty in this case will not in my opinion have this result.

I regard it as an extenuating circumstance in this case that the official authorities might have rendered assistance to the defendants in fulfilling their duties under the ordinance, and did not do so.

We understand that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are likely to appeal against the decision.

7240 TAELE OF PREPARED OPIMUM ON "KUM SANG." YESTERDAY'S POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CASE AGAINST EIGHT OF CHINESE
CREW DISMISSED.

Following upon the seizure of 7,240 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$86,400, on the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Kum Sang* on Monday night, eight Chinese members of the engine-room staff of the vessel were yesterday afternoon brought before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of unlawful possession. The s.s. *Kum Sang*, on May 30th, grounded on the North West Coast of the Philippine Islands and has just recently been towed to Hongkong for the purpose of being docked for repairs. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are the agents for the steamer.

The defendants were represented by Mr. A. E. Hall.

Chief Preventive Officer Clark said at 8 p.m. on May 28th he boarded the vessel whilst she was lying at her buoy in Hong Hom Bay. On deck he met Police Sub-Inspector Field. He had a conversation with him, and in consequence, he sent a number of Chinese revenue officers into the engine-room. He followed close behind. The revenue officers crossed the floor of the engine-room and he saw them go through a door leading into the stockhold. Just as he was entering by the same door the first defendant rushed out and into his arms. He held him for a couple of seconds and, then hearing shouts of *Pom Pan* (Inspector), he released the man and ran into the stockhold. He there saw protruding on the port side, between the boiler and the bunker, the ends of two white bags. Directly behind these two bags he found six other bags—gunny bags. They were lying on top of a quantity of iron. He opened one of the gunny bags and found it contained a number of tins, about six inches square. On one of these being opened it was found to contain smaller tins, each containing opium. Without disturbing anything he went on deck and called down the fourth engineer (Mr. Cochran) to whom he pointed out the bags. On being informed that the bags contained opium Mr. Cochran called down the second and third engineers. As the result of a conversation the engine-room staff was mustered and the Chinese on duty during the watches—4 p.m. to 8 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight were arrested. The eight men were picked out by the Engineers.

In reply to Mr. Hall, C.P.O. Clark stated that he had been informed that since the occurrence the No. 1 fireman had absconded.

Mr. W. K. Cochran, 4th Engineer, said on the 7th May the s.s. *Kum Sang* left Manila and on the 9th May she went ashore in Philippine waters. There was over six feet of water in the stockhold which was pumped out after the arrival of the salvage steamer. The ship was refloated on May 21st and she was towed by the salvage steamer to Olongapo Dock and 48 hours later she was towed to Hongkong, arriving in Hongkong on May 27th. The defendants were on board the whole of the time. On arrival the ship was taken to the Kowloon Dock buoy, the defendants remaining on board all the time.

Witness said that previous to the arrest of the defendants, he was last in the stockhold between 10 and 11 a.m. that day. He did not then visit the spot where the opium was found and, for all he knew, it might have been there for some time, as the place where it was found was a passage way very seldom used.

Mr. William Sanderson, Second Engineer, gave details to the Magistrate as to the picking out of the eight men from the muster, when the Revenue Officers were on board. The total engine-room Chinese staff was 19, not including cooks. The day's watches were divided into six, each one being of four hours' duration.

The Magistrate:—Where is the No. 1 fireman?—He has been missing since Tuesday morning. The last time we saw him was about six o'clock on Sunday night.

Continuing, witness said he had no reason to suspect that the men were engaged in smuggling opium and he did not know that there was opium on board; though he thought it was possible that it could have been passed down into the stockhold by way of a ventilator, in which case it would have been difficult to detect it. "I think," he added, "some one in the engine-room must have known about it."

After Sub-Inspector Field had given corroborative evidence, Mr. Hall asked for the discharge of the defendants, submitting that he had no case to answer. He asked why were the eight men arrested, and not the others? The Second Engineer was in control of the watch; who was he not arrested. There was no evidence of possession against his clients. The Magistrate agreed there was no case to answer and dismissed the case.

GENERAL PEREIRA AND THE BRIGANDS. SYMPATHY, NOT CONDEMNATION.

A fascinating lecture on his journey from Peking to Lhasa was given by Brig-General Pereira, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., at Victoria Barracks, yesterday morning.

His audience consisted principally of officers from the regiments, and from the naval vessels in Harbour, but a number of civilians and a few N.C.O.'s were present.

Colonel Dary, C.M.G., D.S.O., introduced the General, though he remarked that such introduction was hardly necessary, especially to the Services men present.

The General said he left Peking in January of 1921, and started West across Chihli to Taiyuanfu. From Taiyuanfu he pushed on to the Province of Shansi, Shansi, he said, was one of the smallest provinces in China, but it was supposed to be the best ordered, and a model of what can be done by the Chinese people. It had its model law court, model prisons, and model departments, and was put forward by the Chinese people, whenever possible, as a proof that they did not need extra-territoriality. The traveller then went on across the Yellow River in order to meet General Wu Pei Fu who was described by the speaker as "one of the best of China's very many bad generals." He was a weak man, but thoroughly honest at heart, and striving to do his best.

The General pushed on to the Province of Szechwan, one of the largest provinces in China, and, perhaps, he said, the most lawless. Brigands overran it.

My sympathies are with the brigands very often," he said. "They are really not so bad as they are painted, and the fault lies almost entirely with the officials who dismiss their forces, and keep the money which, by rights, they should pay to their men as wages. These men are simply thrown out with nothing to do, and they have to turn to brigandage to get a livelihood. Actually the Chinese are a very law-abiding race, and if they are properly handled, and trained by foreigners there would be very little trouble with them at all. But as things stand now, no-one takes any interest in them, they are not looked after, and the result is that the whole country is over-run with brigands, and the worst parts are in the West."

The General went on to tell how, when he entered the province in the first place, his servant came to him and asked him whether he would not let the brigand chief know that he was coming. The situation then seemed to him somewhat Gilbertian, and he gave a rather sarcastic answer to the effect that he hoped the brigand's men would carry his silver and goods for him. Later, however, he learned that it was a recognised thing to let the brigand chief know of your approach, and he would then communicate with all his outposts and give them instructions as to how to treat the foreigner.

Finally, the General came into Tibet, whose people, he remarked, were of extremely mixed races. In one portion of the country the populace was principally Mohammedan, the only part of China where Mohammedans were living in anything like force. Once they had been ruthlessly persecuted by the Chinese, but the time came when they made a concerted revolt, gained a good deal of power, and were able to retaliate on their old persecutors. To-day they were some of the finest fighting material in China. It was interesting to note that General Pereira continued, that the Tibetan soldiery was drilled almost entirely with commands issued in English. These commands had penetrated right the way through from India, and with them came the English bugles and bugle calls, and the Scotch bagpipes. He recalled how, on one occasion, at his half joking request, two Tibetan pipers marched round and round playing the "Highland Laddie."

The lecturer went on to describe his journey till he came to Lhasa, which, he said, was dirty and uninteresting, a place that no-one ever wished to visit twice. He then made his way to Calcutta, and back to Shanghai by steamer.

Commander Grace, R.N., proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. He remarked that in his explorations, and the way in which he had conducted himself, the General had done a work which was bound to bear fruit reflecting credit on the British Empire.

The vote was passed with acclamation.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE. MAGISTRATE BOWLED OUT.

When the charge-sheets were produced before Mr. Lindell yesterday morning, his Worship noticed a little error in the date. It nearly always came the date of the charge was shown as "31st inst."

Addressing Sub-Inspector Peter Grant on the subject, his Worship said: These charge-sheets are made out for the 31st inst. Why is that Inspector?

"Isn't that correct, your Worship?" queried the Inspector.

"The 31st of last month, yes; but not the 31st inst." pointed out Mr. Lindell. "But the defendants were charged on the 31st inst.," quickly rejoined the Inspector, who thought he had caught the Magistrate napping.

"Not so; they are not brought before me until the 1st inst. and naturally the date should be 1st of May." According to the charge-sheet the defendants are charged with something that happened on the 31st of this month.

The Inspector might have rejoined, but apparently didn't that inasmuch as June hath only 30 days, it would be impossible to prove that a prisoner committed an offence on the "31st inst."

TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA. WILL ROMAN PRIDE WIN THE MAIN EVENT?

Roman Pride makes his first appearance in the Gymkhana Stakes at the Third Gymkhana Meeting which is to be held at Happy Valley, this afternoon, weather permitting. The pony is a good one and looked upon by many as a certain winner, but Sir Paul's Orient Dahlia has been running very well of late and is improving, and even though he is up against Roman Pride, he is thought good enough to win. Petrol King should also get a place. He has proved himself to be a fine goer and all depends on his rider. The sixteen Shanghai ponies brought down here a few days ago by the s.s. *Fingchow*, are not being run at this meeting. They are being trained for the July Gymkhana meeting.

Racing tips:—

- 1.—Five Furlong Race:
1.—River Grass.
2.—Bulldog Drummond.
3.—Satisfaction Dahlia.
- 2.—"A" Class Handicap (Once round):
1.—Strathfarrar.
2.—Arlington.
3.—Roman Law.
- 3.—Gymkhana Stakes (One mile):
1.—Orient Dahlia.
2.—Petrol King.
3.—Roman Pride.
- 4.—Bending Race in Heats:
Your Own Fancy.
- 5.—"B" Class Handicap (Once round):
1.—Roman Sparrow.
2.—Dandy Kid.
3.—West-River.
- 6.—One Mile Race:
1.—Pawshop.
2.—Kneekuh-Leg.
3.—Tromp (late Dempsey).
- 7.—One and a Quarter Mile Race:
1.—Roman Pride.
2.—Yellow River.
3.—Starland (late Royal Crusader).

THE WAREFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT
SHIU-CHOW.

The Rev. J. R. Saunders, of Tientsin, in the course of an account of 32 days spent with the armies in the North River section (in connection with Red Cross work), says, I returned from an inspection of Shichow yesterday. I found the people still restless and fearing a return of the Northern army. This army is stationed to the northeast of Shichow reported to be within a day's journey of the place, yet I do not think this is true. I did find out the army is within three days' journey of Shichow and is waiting for reinforcement from the North. However the Yunanese troops feel that they can cope with the situation in spite of the fact that many of the people fear another attack mostly any day.

The Northern army that reached the battle front never numbered over six thousand men. About eight thousand in all came to the South, but the first division numbering about six thousand was the sole force to fight the Southern army after these men from the North arrived. They were defeated by reason of a much larger attacking force. Soon the Northern men were joined by a second division, that numbered only about two thousand, who joined their comrades near the end of the conflict. There are rumors that other divisions were and are still on their way. South. An effort is being made and thus far with success to stop the further march of these men from the North.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has arrived at Shichow, wired to the Headquarters on Thursday that the enemy continue to retreat disorderly up the East River. Military experts, the *Canton Daily News* says, express the view that the fall of Waichow renders the entire position of Chen Chung-ming's rebel forces in the East River district wholly untenable.

DOING IT PROPERLY.

"FAKE" POLICEMAN MAKES HIS
HEADQUARTERS AT CENTRAL
STATION.

The other day a Chinese was found sleeping on a Jukong's bed at the Central Police Station. Nobody seemed to know anything about him. How he came to be there was a mystery. Police investigations led to the disclosure of a series of interesting facts, which were revealed at the Magistrate's yesterday morning when the man was charged before Mr. Lindell with being found in the Police Barracks without permission, and with stating that he was a police constable.

The man pleaded "guilty" to both charges.

From a statement made by Inspector Reynolds, it appears that the man had gone round to the various women hawkers of the Colony demanding "squeeze," stating that he was a police constable. In this manner he extracted money or cigarettes from his victims. The Inspector added he had quite a number of hawkers in Court who were prepared to give evidence against the man.

Asked why he should dare come to Hongkong and pretend he was a constable, the man said he had formerly been a constable, but later corrected himself by saying he had formerly been a soldier "in the country." He added that he had only recently come to Hongkong and that he had only "squeezed" one or two hawkers.

On the first charge a fine of \$5 was imposed. On the second charge a fine of \$150 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment was ordered.

CALIFORNIAN VEGETABLES

Sugar Corn	...	No. 2 Size	per tin	50
Succotash	...	" 2 "	"	70
Sauerkraut	...	" 2 "	"	60
Parsnips	...	" 2 "	"	50
Turnips	...	" 2 "	"	50
Celery en Branch	...	" 2 "	"	1.35
Cabbage	...	" 2 1/2 "	"	45
Carrots	...	" 2 "	"	45
Brussel Sprouts	...	" 2 "	"	55
Lima Beans	...	" 2 "	"	85
Runner Beans	...	" 2 "	"	45
Beetroots	...	" 2 "	"	50
American Artichokes	...	" 2 "	"	55
French Artichokes	...	" 1 "	"	1.60
Marrowfat Peas	...	" 2 "	"	65
Pimientos	...	" 1/2 "	"	40
S. & W. Asparagus	...	" 2 1/2 "	"	1.15

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
PASTRY COOKS
AND
CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight
Bakery under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

AFTER EVERY PARTY ... WALTZ	SNAKES HIPS ... Fox-Trot
RED MOON ...	FAREWELL BLUES ...
WONDERFUL ONE ...	BAMBALINA ...
APPLY SAUCE ... Fox-Trot	ARGENTINE ...
CRYING FOR YOU ...	LA MOME ... Tango
WHO'S SORRY NOW? ...	SPANISH MOON ...

ANDERSON'S

2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TEL. C. 1322.

Power

TELEPHONE C. 348.

EXCLUSIVE SELECTION
OF
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
FOR
SUMMER FROCKS.

VOILES.

PRINTED DESIGNS.
EMBROIDERED FRENCH NOVELTIES.

ORGANDIES.

AN EXCELLENT VARIETY OF PLAIN COLOURS, AND
EMBROIDERED NOVELTIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IN connection with the KING'S BIRTHDAY BALL at Government House, Guests are particularly requested:—

1. NOT to Stop their Cars or Chairs to alight before reaching the Steps in the Front Porch.
2. To send their Cars or Chairs away immediately after alighting.

Failure to comply with these requests will lead to considerable delay and inconvenience to other Guests.

Guests are also requested to have their Visiting Cards ready to hand to the Director-CAM in Waiting before introduction to His Excellency the Governor.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY transferred to Messrs. LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LTD., the Agency for Messrs. W.M. GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD., Soap and Chemical Manufacturers of WIDNES, ENGLAND. W.O. HUMPHREYS & CO.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over from Messrs. W.O. HUMPHREYS & CO., the Agency of Messrs. W.M. GOSSAGE & SONS, LTD., of WIDNES, ENGLAND. LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LTD., 67/69, Des Voeux Road.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EUGENIE ESNAULT, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 28 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the Time for sending in Claims to the 25th day of JUNE, 1923. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under-Signed by the above Date.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1923.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "DEVANHA."

Arrived HONGKONG on 1st June, 1923.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.

S.S. "COMMANDANT MAGES."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH & LONDON, also cargo ex "ST. KANG" from HAVRE and LA PALICE, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road. Telephone No. C. 4306.

BUYERS of HONGKONG CONTRACTS (S.S. HONGKONG REALTY, HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, STAR FERRIES, WATSON'S, YANGTZE INSURANCE, SELLERS of COLONIAL DISPENSARIES, H. & S. BANKS, 20 M. Y. SAN & COMPANY.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1923.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have handed over to Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY, HONGKONG, the Sole Agency for Messrs. COOKSON & COMPANY, LIMITED, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND, for HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA as from THIS DATE.

THE CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD.

May 31st, 1923.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over from Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY, LTD., the Sole Agency of Messrs. COOKSON & CO., LTD., NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, for HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA.

May 31st, 1923.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

THE Board of Directors have appointed Mr. SIDNEY COURTNEY COOK, Incorporated Accountant, to be Secretary of the above Company as from 1st JUNE, 1923.

J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1923.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1923.

THE Board having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1923, Holders of Bearer Shares, and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on presenting No. 22 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the Holder may wish, at the buying rate of Exchange of the Day.

GENERAL MANAGER, KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, commencing 3.30 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LAYSTAD & DAVIS at \$5.00 each up to Friday, June 1st.

The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 14th Floor, 14th June, 1923, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st June to 28th June Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1923.

FOR SALE.

MOTORBOAT, 25 feet, Perfect Condition 1912 "Universal" 4 Cylinder on block. Bosch Magneto, Reverse Gear. Exceptionally Well Fitted, Electric Light, Ice Boxes, Life Belts, Cushions, Window Curtains, Brasswork, Diaphy, etc., etc.

Apply Box 777, c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

OFFICE WANTED.

ONE LARGE ROOM or TWO SMALLER ROOMS, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, Required, as Offices about June.

Write "Z" Daily Press.

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION IN ONE LOT.

THURSDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS & THEIR OFFICE, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon and now known as No. 13 Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168 of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2168.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY

HEAT

LOTION

An infallible remedy, affords immediate relief and effects a speedy cure.

Prices 50 cts. and \$1.00 Per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Established 81 Years.

BIRTH.

BRENT—At Ellsbrough, Hill top, Hants, Cheshire, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. BRENT (née Doris Backhouse), a daughter. Shanghai papers please copy.

DEATH.

JONES—At Huddersdon, Herts, on April 25th, DOUGLAS JONES, late of Hongkong and Shanghai, aged 76.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1923.

HONGKONG AND THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The Government is being asked by the Committees of the two Chambers of Commerce to provide a fund of \$500,000, to enable the Colony to be adequately represented at the British Empire Exhibition which is to be held in October next year at Wembley Park, London. In addition, the Government is asked for a guarantee against loss up to \$100,000. It is the intention of the Government, subject to any representations that may be made to it, to ask the Legislative Council at its next meeting—a fortnight hence—to vote this money. The total is somewhat staggering and a question will arise in many minds as to whether the expenditure can be justified. With no more information than is furnished in the communication from the Joint Chambers of Commerce, which the Colonial Secretary read to the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the general public are in no position to form an opinion on the subject. It can be safely assumed that a general desire exists that the Colony should be suitably represented in the Exhibition which is intended to be a sort of "Imperial Stocktaking." The object of the Exhibition is to display the vast range of the trade and resources of the British Empire. It is said that a large part of Great Britain's trade is placed abroad, not because it cannot in a large measure fulfill its own requirements, but because Britons do not know what they can buy from Britons, and it has not occurred to them to find

out. By means of this Exhibition British markets will be brought to the Britons. Raw materials will be exhibited to those who can make use of them. Manufactured goods of various descriptions will be shown to those who have not the facilities to manufacture. Great Exhibitions of this kind are always costly affairs, but when we are considering the Colony's contribution it is not without significance to note that while, at home, there has been a general outcry against waste in public expenditure, yet the expenditure which the holding of this Exhibition will entail is not popularly regarded as coming under the ban. A special Act of Parliament was passed authorizing the British Government to contribute to the fund. Canada, India, and the other Dominions of Great Britain were then invited by the British Colonial Office to take part in the Exhibition. The share that the Dominions, the Colonies, and Dependencies are taking in this Exhibition has exceeded all expectations. A statement issued some little time ago by the organizing Committee mentioned that the Far Eastern group of Colonies and Dependencies are to erect a building covering about 50,000 square feet. It was mentioned that Hongkong had reserved a site of 34,000 square feet, "on which a typical Chinese street will be constructed." Whoever reserved the site must have felt confident that the necessary funds would be forthcoming. Hongkong could not possibly be content to be unrepresented at the Exhibition, and it will be agreed, we think, that if the Colony is to be represented at all it must be fairly adequately represented. That would not be possible except on the lines which the Chambers of Commerce propose, viz., that the Government should make itself responsible for the entire cost of the erection of buildings for the Hongkong Section of the Exhibition, and contribute also towards the most of freight, passages and maintenance. The Exhibition is an Imperial effort and it is the duty of every part of the Empire to contribute towards its success. Viewing it from that standpoint—and having regard to the large surplus balance shown in the Colony's accounts—we do not suppose that serious opposition will be offered to the vote, but it stands in need of much fuller explanation than has yet been given to justify it.

The record of rainfall during May as registered at the Botanic Gardens was 4.36 inches.

A 5 per cent. loan of yen 70,000,000 in Japan, for the partial conversion of other loans has been over-subscribed.

A Chinese hawk of No. 7, Ching Hing Lane, committed suicide on Thursday by hanging himself in a nutshell.

The London mail which arrived by the P. & O. s.s. *Deucalia* yesterday was despatched from London on May 3rd and was thus only 29 days in transit from London.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Victoria Recreation Club's first night fete which was to have been held last night, was postponed to a date to be announced later.

The two British apprentice boys, A. White and E. Cook, who disappeared from the Harriman Line s.s. *Harrington* about ten days ago, have returned to their vessel. Exactly what befel the lads is something of a mystery, and as the *Harrington* has left Hongkong is likely to remain so.

A small Chinese boy was knocked down by motor-car No. 781, owned by Miss Ethel Morrison, on the Praya East on Thursday morning. The boy was injured about the left leg but not sufficient to warrant his detention at the Government Civil Hospital. The car was being driven by a Chinese chauffeur.

War is being waged at the Peak against the *Ligustrum Sincense* and *Lantana*. The Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department in his report for last year makes this reference to the subject of the privet flower: "In addition to the removal of flowers from this plant, which is widely credited with being one of the chief causes of 'hay fever,' the gradual destruction of the whole plant was commenced in the Peak district, where it grows more strongly and in greater number than anywhere on the island. If given opportunity this plant quickly assumes tree form and in a few years grows to a height of 30 feet or more." The Peak Residents' Association have issued a circular to their members inviting their co-operation with the Forestry Department in this matter.

There were three Chinese cases of plague in Kowloon during Thursday as well as a case of small-pox. A British case of enteric fever was reported in Victoria, and a Chinese case from Kowloon.

A marriage has been arranged between John Kidston Swire, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Swire, of Hillingdon House, Harlow, Essex, and Juliet, second daughter of the late Theodore Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, of Farnham, Hertford.

At the anniversary service of the Church Missionary Society, held in St. Paul's Cathedral on April 20th, the Rev. G. H. Lander, formerly Bishop of Hongkong and South China, preached to a large congregation. He said China had taxicabs and knew something about aeroplanes whilst our forefathers were still painted savages. He described a strange custom which prevailed among a great many Chinese of dressing up their boys to look like girls, to protect them from evil spirits. To eat a pound of hairy caterpillars was believed to be an efficacious cure for leprosy. There were more beggars than anything in the streets, and yet the people were both cultured and kind. The Chinese Government was appealing to England to send out doctors to them.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

PARADE CANCELLED.

Tomorrow, June 3rd, is the birthday of H.M. the King who becomes 55 years of age. As the date falls on Sunday, the public observances take place to-day, by His Majesty's desire.

The King's Birthday Parade, which was to have been held at 9 a.m. on the Cricket ground, is cancelled on account of the weather.

The main feature of the local observance will be the Ball at Government House. In this connection the attention of guests is drawn to a notice included among to-day's advertisements.

HONGKONG'S NEW WATER WORKS SCHEME.

The following paragraph is extracted from the annual report of the District Officer, South:—

"The absolute necessity for expanding the water supply of the Colony has led to a vast new scheme for Reservoirs and Catchment areas of Tai Mo Shan, The Eastern Slopes of Tai Mo Shan, The village of Shek La Pui and those situated in the Shing Mun Valley will have to go, but the Government is taking special steps to secure the future welfare of the communities whose present homes must be removed for the general benefit of the whole Colony."

THE SWEEPSTAKE DISPUTE.

LIKELY TO GO ON FOR MONTHS.

HINTS COUNSEL.

The arbitration at the Chinese Club to decide who is the rightful claimant to the winning ticket in the Chinese Club Sweepstake on the Hongkong Derby was continued yesterday evening.

It will be remembered that the rival claimants are Mrs. Violet Chan, and Mr. Chik Soong Sing, of Shanghai, and they are represented by Mr. Elsiey Zeitlyn and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K. C. respectively.

Mr. Zeitlyn's cross examination of Chik Soong Sing was completed during the evening, and his nephew, who was present at the time Chik alleged he bought the ticket, and who, according to Chik, made a note of the number for him, was put into the box.

At about ten minutes to eight Mr. Alabaster remarked that the point had been reached where, for the sake of fairness to the witness, it would be better to conclude the proceedings instead of going on till eight o'clock.

Mr. Zeitlyn objected to this. He pointed out that he had his own twenty witnesses to call, and every ten minutes the arbitrators could possibly put in should be utilised.

The Chairman interposed that they would be only too pleased to hear Mr. Zeitlyn's witnesses, but meanwhile they were inclined to agree with Mr. Alabaster.

"If you intend to proceed along those lines then," Mr. Alabaster replied, "it means that the proceedings will go on for months ahead." He added that, if that were so he would have to withdraw altogether, as his health would not stand the strain.

The Chairman pointed out that this was nothing to do with the arbitrators, and was a matter entirely for Mr. Zeitlyn and his clients.

The matter, then dropped, and the arbitration was brought to an end for that day.

The case will be continued on Monday evening.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN, FASCIST DISCORD.

SIGNS OF DIFFICULTIES WITHIN THE PARTY.

Rome, May 31st.
The latest sensational incident is indicative of the difficulties arising within the Fascist Party.

Deputy Misuri, an ex-member of the Party, who, while a member of the Chamber of Deputies, criticised some manifestations of the Fascism and appealed to Premier Mussolini to help a return to normal constitutional methods, was seriously wounded last night, while in the street, by three or four assailants.

A young officer of the Fascist Militia has been arrested in connection with the incident, which caused universal indignation.

The Minister of Justice has declared that energetic steps will be taken to bring the offenders to justice.

Another sequel to Deputy Misuri's speech is the resignation of the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Signor Gorgini, who congratulated Signor Misuri on his speech.

Premier Mussolini has accepted the resignation.

OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

DEPUTIES ATTACKED BY MEMBERS OF ROYALIST ORGANISATION.

Paris, May 31st.
A street attack has been made by members of the Royalist organisation, known as the *Camelots du Roi*, on Deputies Sagnier, Moutet and Violette who were proceeding to a meeting with the intention of speaking against Fascism. The attack caused a sensation in Paris.

MM. Sagnier and Moutet, despite their injuries, addressed the meeting, and Sagnier, who was surrounded, was thrown down and a bottle of ink was poured over his face. He was unable to attend the meeting.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

HOPES FOR SETTLEMENT ENTERTAINED.

Brussels, May 31st.
Although the railway and postal strike situation has become worse and the engineers and firemen at six important centres have now come out, hopes for an early improvement have been occasioned by a meeting of the joint committee of the Railways, Postal and Telegraph Unions deciding to advise a resumption of work to-day.

TURKEY AND AMERICA.

THE SIGNING OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Washington, May 31st.
The State Department has authorised Mr. Grow, the U.S. representative at Lausanne to negotiate and sign commercial treaties with Turkey.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MOROCCO.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

Paris, May 31st.
An Anglo-French Convention has been signed, settling the dispute regarding French nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco, mentioned in a cable message dated February 7th. It is understood that Great Britain largely recognises the French contention.

NEW ARGENTINA LOAN.

London, May 31st.
The Argentina Government is issuing a loan in London of £2,500,000, 5 per cent, at 286 10s, for the purpose of extending the Port of Buenos Aires.

MARKS STILL FALLING.

London, May 31st.
Marks are pursuing a downward fall and closed at 312,000 to 315,000.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINERS' WAGES.

DISCUSSION ON WAGE AGREEMENT ADJOURNED.

London, May 31st.
The miners' conference at Blackpool by a large majority has adopted the executive's resolution in favour of adjourning the discussion of the national wage agreement until the annual conference at Folkestone, in July, pending action in the House of Commons with regard to the Bill providing for a minimum wage to miners, based on the cost of living.

RENT RESTRICTIONS.

TO BE CONTINUED AT HOME.

London, May 31st.
A Housing Decretal Bill has been introduced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons, providing that the Restrictions Act of 1920 shall continue in force until June 24th, 1925.

INDIAN MILL STRIKE.

WORKERS ACCEPT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION.

Bombay, May 31st.
The Ahmedabad mill strike, which began on April 1st, shows signs of ending. The workers at two mills are returning to work, accepting a twenty per cent. cut in wages.

LIQUOR CONCESSION.

TO FOREIGN SHIPS SAILING TO AMERICA.

London, May 31st.
It is officially announced that alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes aboard foreign ships sailing to America before June 15th will not be seized at American ports.

JAPAN ALSO ENTERS A PROTEST.

Washington, May 31st.
Japan has joined with the other Powers in urging the drafting of American liquor regulations dealing with shipping, with due consideration for international comity. The Japanese communication points out that Japanese liners not only cross the Pacific, but go through the Panama Canal to Atlantic ports.

WAFD AGITATORS RELEASED.

Cairo, May 31st.
Members of the Egyptian Wafd interned in the Seychelles will be released tomorrow, and their future movements will not be restricted.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, May 31st.
At the Oval, Surrey defeated Glamorgan by nine wickets. In Surrey's first innings Hobbs compiled 75 and Ducat 120.

At Derby, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 126 runs. For Yorkshire, Robinson scored 90. In Derby's second innings Kilner took 5 wickets for 32 runs.

Lancashire at Gravesend defeated Kent by 125. In Lancashire's first innings Makepeace knocked up 80. Parkin took 7 of Kent's wickets for 24.

At Gloucester, Leicestershire was defeated by Gloucestershire by five wickets. For Gloucester, Mills took 5 for 40 and 7 for 33. For Leicestershire, Ceary, in the first innings of Gloucester, took 6 for 13.

HANTS DEFEATS WEST INDIES.

Hampshire at Southampton beat the West Indies by 144. For Hants, Mead compiled 64 and 57, and Kennedy took 6 for 58 and 5 for 43.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

Brussels, May 31st.
In the Davis Cup contest, Lyett and Godfree beat Washer and Watson, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

MRS. MALLORY IN FORM.

London, May 31st.
The Middlesex Championships was Mrs. Mallory's first real test. She beat Mrs. Beamesh 7-5, 6-2, in the fifth round.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE PROSECUTIONS.

ADVANTAGES CONFERRED ON FOUNDERS' SHARES.

Paris, May 31st.
The trial of Andre Berthelot, Chairman, M. Pernotte, General Manager, six members of the directorate of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and two chartered accountants, for alleged misdeeds under the Company Law, including the irregular issue of shares, the distribution of fictitious dividends and the fraudulent negotiation of shares, has been begun at the Criminal Court.

Except in the case of M. Pernotte, not all the accused are charged with every one of the aforementioned misdeeds.

The Judge traced the history of the formation of the bank including capital and other trust deed arrangements, and suggested that by voting against profit-giving advantages were conferred on the 3,000 founders' shares, of which 1,000 each were held by the Chinese Government, the Peking Syndicate and MM. Berthelot and Victor. If these founders' shares were calculated adversely, it would affect the ordinary share dividends.

M. Berthelot said the custom was copied from Great Britain and the object was to retain control a French hand; otherwise, French control might be threatened by a coalition of the Chinese Government's and Japanese shareholders' votes.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIDSON URGES SPEEDY COMPLETION.

London, May 31st.
Rear Admiral Davidson, in a letter to the Press, urges the completion of the Singapore base within five years instead of ten years, if finance will permit.

JAPANESE CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

Lausanne, May 31st.
The Japanese delegate informed the economic committee that Japan had some pre-war claims against Turkey, which she would discuss privately with the Turks.

THE BANDITS' CAPTIVES.

EARLY RELEASE EXPECTED.

Taichung, May 31st.
It is estimated that the captives will be released within a week. Wen Shih Tsen says the secretaries attend tomorrow's conference to begin enrolment of the bandits in the Army. The majority of the bandits are eager for enlistment. It was agreed today that all with revolvers shall be supplementary soldiers and all unwilling to enter the Army shall be granted pardons so that they can return to their homes. The bandits have also asked compensation for destroyed villages. They wanted a million dollars, but it is believed they will accept one hundred thousand. They also hope for money for the Chinese prisoners.

LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

OPENING OF CONFERENCE.

Taichung, May 31st.
The Government and gentry delegates, accompanied by Mr. Roy Anderson and Wen Shih Tsen, proceeded to Wanchiao this morning to hold a definite conference. Mr. Roy Anderson is acting as guarantor and bodyguard.

Yesterday's conference was merely the opening discussion, and the release of Major Allen and Mr. Smith was in fulfilment of a promise made 17 days ago.

Mr. Anderson insisted upon their release before the discussion commenced. The outlook is hopeful.

MR. SMITH ON HIS EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Smith says that he is glad to be released, but is sorry to lose his good comrades. He never met truer friends throughout his long life. "In the darkest hour, when we were told that we would be shot unless the troops were withdrawn, we commenced to sing. The bandits were amazed at our *yang-fu*. The Chinese prisoners also were astounded."

FOOD OF MORE VALUE THAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Smith expressed the utmost gratitude for the food supply, which was of more immediate value than negotiations.

Mr. Smith intends to continue his Eastern tour, but he is doubtful if he will visit Mukden, "because of Chang Tso Lin."

Mr. Smith says his capture was a wonderful experience, but he would not again undergo it for a million dollars. Mr. Smith and Major Allen are both well.

POPE'S SOLICITUDE.

Father Laferri received a telegram from the Pope urging him to see the bandit chief and obtain Mr. Mueso's release. If he was unable to do so, then he should stay and comfort the captives. (Continued at foot of next column.)

PIONEER MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

Senex writes:—In 1843 the charter of the E. I. Company expired after a monopoly of trade in China for two hundred years. During the whole of that time these privileged merchants systematically opposed all efforts to diffuse Christianity and general knowledge among the Chinese. The British were later in their advent into the affairs of China than the Portuguese and others from Europe and the Russians from Asia. The first English vessels anchored off Macao in July, 1835, but the Portuguese did not want them and made misrepresentations to the Chinese so that Weddell their commander had to reply to an attack by the Chinese on his ships, which led the Chinese to allow trade to be carried on by the British. But very precarious were the conditions of trade with Canton, owing to the hostility of the Portuguese as well as the Chinese. Interference of this kind, specially the opium traffic, which the Chinese officials made a dead set against, could not give the Chinese a very lofty or true idea of the British. The end of the exclusive privileges, and the resolve of the English Government to insist on the recognition of a consul at Canton gave much satisfaction to foreigners outside the company. When the first British missionary, Dr. Robert Morrison, arrived at Canton in 1807 in an American ship, the company would not allow him to settle, but as he already had learned much Chinese in England and on the way out, besides working with a teacher for a few months at Canton, on the strong recommendation of the only Englishman who then knew Chinese, Sir George Staunton, himself in the company, he was allowed to remain as a missionary and interpreter and writer for the company. So he only drew his salary as a missionary for one year, which set funds free for other workers who settled in Malaya and Java. Morrison's Anglo-Chinese Dictionary was printed at the expense of the company, and his translation of the Bible, in which he was assisted by Dr. William Milne of Malacca, was printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. He with his own earnings helped other missionaries, and founded the College at Malacca, which had as its principals, from 1830 to 1843, the learned Dr. James Legge, who after wards became the first Professor of Chinese at Oxford. Morrison was also one of the founders of the Singapore Institution, whose centenary is about to be celebrated at Raffles Institution.

THE LATE LORD CARNARVON AND MOSQUITOES.

The statement that the illness from which the Earl of Carnarvon died was in the beginning caused by the bite of a mosquito lends interest to the following note from an old friend of the late Peer:

There is an additional note of tragedy in the sad death of Lord Carnarvon when I read that it was due, in the first instance, to the bite of a mosquito, for he had endeavoured to avoid these pests all his life. There is an excellent hotel in Paris in which he would never set foot, and every room he ever found himself in was visited by the local element to buy something or other "in case there were any mosquitoes about." Some thirty odd years ago we were on a shooting trip in South America, together with the late Prince Victor Dupleix Singh. One day a wealthy estancia invited us to his ranch, situate an hour or two outside Buenos Aires, where he informed us, there were thousands of ducks waiting to be shot. We turned up early in the morning, and while we found that there were literally thousands of ducks on the lagoons and swamps, there were also millions of mosquitoes. After an hour of glorious sport we were in such pain, that it was impossible to continue. We held a council of war, and the majority of two decided that the only thing to do was to go back to the ranch and seek relief and respite under the mosquito curtains in our bedrooms until the hour fixed for the feast which our host had specially prepared for us. Carnarvon would not hear of this, and after further discussion, he borrowed the peon's horse and galloped across the pampa to the nearest railway station, at which he chartered a special train and returned to Buenos Aires.

Next day, when the painful figures of fun, with heads and hands swollen to the size of pantomime masks, reproached him with his defection, he smiled sweetly at us, and informed us that as long as he lived he would never remain five unnecessary minutes in a place where he was liable to be bitten by mosquitoes.

JAPAN AND THE SOVIET.

HIGH OFFICIAL'S EMPHATIC STATEMENT.

Tokyo, May 31st.
"In no circumstances will the Japanese Government unconditionally recognise Soviet Russia." This emphatic statement from a high official may be regarded as answering the widespread reports from various sources of the Cabinet *vis-a-vis* recognition. It is authoritatively stated that while the Cabinet is closely considering M. Joffe's proposals, no decision has been reached. The Japanese Government is no nearer an agreement with M. Joffe than at the time of breaking off the Changchun Conference. It is thought probable that a definite decision will be reached at the Cabinet meeting to be held on June 2nd.

SOME ANCIENT QUACKS. QUEER STORIES.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield has the following article in a London Weekly:—

The credulity of mankind is immense. Impostors flourish while good men are neglected and derided. As Lord Bacon observed in his day in his "Advancement of Learning": "Many times the impostor is praised and the man of virtue taxed. Nay, we see the weakness and credulity of men is such, as they will often prefer a mountebank or witch before a learned physician."

Lutgrave, in his "Treasury of Wit and Language," published in 1655, sketches a portrait of Dr. Pulchre, a poor Doctor of Physick, whose medical degree, obtained abroad.

"I cost him twelve French crowns and thirty five pounds of butter in Upper Germany. He boasts thus:—'I can make your beauty, and preserve it. Rectify your body and maintain it. Clarify your blood, swell your cheeks, perfume your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye. Heighten your appetite, and as for Jellies, Dentifrices, Dyets, Minerals, Fricasses, Domatums, Fumes, Italia masks in sleep in. Either moisten or dry the superfluous. Laugh! Gales! Was a quack—Pancolus—Patch, To Doctor Pulchre."

"THE DUNCE'S DIRECTORY." The education of a charlatan is set forth in a strange book, "The Quack's Academy or the Dunce's Directory," published in 1678. Loquacity and impudence were necessary qualifications, a decent black suit, a caduceus or conjuring Japanese staff in your hand, a lodging hung with Dutch pictures belittled with empty bottles and vials filled with water carefully coloured, a skull (obtained from a sexton) in your window, and a skeleton of a monkey hung over the skull, to show your skill in anatomy. It is advisable to have a muley old Greek or Arabic volume open on your table, some gilded shillings which your clients may mistake for guineas, received that morning, and to get all the publicans in the neighbourhood and the nurses and midwives to applaud your skill. So armed and prepared, the quack may expect innumerable patients.

Good Queen Anne suffered from weak sight and employed two quack oculists. One of them was William Reade, an ignorant, tall, whom she was silly enough to make a knight. He employed a great street poet to sing his praises in a poem called "The Quack." The other was a charlatan named Grand, a cobbler and Anabaptist preacher. Some said he was a thinker, and a lampoon writer thus scoffed at the pair:—
Her Majesty's eye was in a surprise,
Her eye was very short-sighted;
When a tinker was sworn to look after her eyes
And a mountebank Reade was knighted.
Dr. Radcliffe, Oxford's famous benefactor, was a bit of a miser. He did not like paying his bills. He employed a paviour to mend the pavement before his house in Bloomsbury Square, and abused the man's work. "Why, your rascal, do you pretend to be paid for such piece of work. Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide the bad work.""Doctor," replied the man, with a knowing wink, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides."
That story reminds one of the reply of a lonely shepherd on the Berkshire Downs, who lived a very isolated life, and was asked by a travelling doctor, "Whatever do you do when you and your family are ill. Don't you ever see a doctor?"
"Doctor! We don't want no doctor we allus dies a natural death."A SHARP DIAGNOSIS. A quack doctor, accompanied by his pupil one day attended a small tenant farmer, who had a smart attack of bilious fever. After looking at his patient's tongue and feeling his pulse, he said somewhat sharply:—
"Ah! it's no use doing what's right for you, if you will be so imprudent.""Goodness, doctor, what do you mean?" replied the sick man. "I have done nothing imprudent!"
"What! Nothing imprudent? Who, bless me, man, you have had green peas for dinner.""So I have, sir. But how did you find out?"
"In your pulse—in your pulse. It was very foolish. Mind, you must not commit such an indiscretion again. It might cost you your life!"The patient was much impressed by the doctor's cleverness, and so was the pupil who later on inquired:—
"How did you know he had taken peas for dinner, sir? Of course it wasn't his pulse that told you?"
"Why, boy, I saw the pea-shells thrown out into the yard, and I drew my inference."

The story goes on that this pupil, visiting the sick man, and seeing a small hanging in the kitchen, accused him of having eaten a horse, thus bringing down upon his head the patient's maledictions and the censure of the doctor.

A quack was once asked whether he believed in phrenology. He replied, with becoming gravity, "I never keep it, and I never use it. But I think it highly probable that, given frequently and in liberal doses, it would be very useful in certain cases of irregular gout."

THE QUEEN OF QUACKS. There have been many quackesses, "wise women" and female quacks, but the most successful of all undoubtedly was Joanna Stephens, an ignorant and vulgar creature who flourished about the middle of the eighteenth century. She proclaimed that she had discovered a sovereign remedy for a painful disease, and for the small sum of five thousand pounds she would make it public for the benefit of mankind. Crowds of rich folk paid her enormous fees, subscriptions poured in, and Parliament was actually induced to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

SPEAKING PICTURES PROMISED.

Remarkable achievements were demonstrated at the Royal Institution last month by Professor Rankine of what could be effected in the way of transmitting speech by means of a beam of light, and wonderful possibilities were held out as being likely of accomplishment in the near future.

He reminded his audience of the general principle employed. The waves of which speech consisted were so hushed that they increased or diminished the amount of light that was allowed to fall on some selenium placed in an electric circuit. The resistance of the selenium varied according to the light that fell on it and the current which also passed through an ordinary telephone receiver fluctuated similarly, with the result that the sounds of speech were reproduced as in the ordinary telephone. In a sense the ray of light corresponded with the wires connecting the transmitting and receiving ends of the telephone.

HOW IT WORKS.

The great difficulty was the small amount of energy in sounds, such as those emitted by the human voice. In the case of the ordinary telephone the diaphragm of the transmitter only moved backwards and forwards by about one-thousandth of an inch. In the case of the "telephotophone," as he called his instrument, the diaphragm was fastened by a small lever to a tiny mirror. Rays of light from a steady source were passed through a grating and fell on the mirror, to be reflected through a similar grating on to a lens, from which they issued as a beam of light. If there was absolute silence the light passing through each gap of the first grating fell accurately on to similar gaps of the second grating, with the result that the maximum amount of light passed through. The tiniest deflection of the mirror that occurred when the waves of speech made the diaphragm vibrate slightly, changed the direction of the rays, with the result that part of the light was cut off by the second grating, and the issuing beam of light varied according to the movements of the diaphragm. The selenium at the receiving end thus intercepted light of varying intensity and modified accordingly the current passing through the telephone, so that the sound from the transmitting station was reproduced.

Selenium was most sensitive to the intrinsic brilliancy of the source of light used, and consequently sunlight was the best possible source, as it was some 20 times as brilliant as artificial light. With proper apparatus there was comparatively little wastage because the diameter of a ray only increased some 17 times in travelling over a distance of a mile. The system had worked efficiently during the war between Iceland and the mainland, and on the north of the Firth of Forth, though owing to the humidity of the Scottish climate, artificial sources of light had been used.

The system described was very similar in reality to wireless telephony, but the wave lengths used, namely, those of light, were about a thousand million times shorter. Light waves being so short would not bend round the earth's circumference, and this fact would limit the distance to which it could be employed, but it had several advantages over wireless telephony. The beam of light could be directed with absolute accuracy, and secrecy could be guaranteed. The process of tuning in was also eliminated, but fog put it out of action, and it possessed less range.

POSSIBILITY OF SPEAKING PICTURES.

After installing an apparatus, Professor Rankine then left the theatre, the only contact between him and the theatre being a beam of light passing through an aperture in the wall and falling on to a loud speaker. Speaking into the transmitter of his instrument outside the theatre he was able to make his voice heard with ease, and then counted the number of times from time to time intercepted the beam with a screen, when the sound absolutely and dramatically ceased. The success of the experiment can be gathered from the fact that even when the beam was intercepted his natural voice could still be faintly heard going on-counting while when the beam fell on to the selenium the effect was so loud that the natural voice, different in tone, was completely drowned.

Another use had been found for the photophone, namely, the recording automatically of the human voice. In the gramophone the waves of sound took the form of wavy lines much like a hospital temperature chart, but with the photophone the principle was different, and what was recorded directly were the real longitudinal waves which the variations in pressure that would occur in a cylinder full of air in which a piston was being moved to and fro. These could be photographed by a form of cinematograph, and when light was passed through them and thrown on to the selenium the sound that had produced them was reproduced. This also Professor Rankine very effectively demonstrated. The chief difficulty at present was to get satisfactory loud speakers, but some day this would doubtless be overcome. Naturally active investigations were in progress, and he expressed himself as confident that before long, through the telephotophone, speaking pictures, the dream of the cinema trade, would be achieved.

vote the required sum. Bishops and doctors testified to the merits of her cures, and this is what the nation received for its five thousand pounds:—
My medicines are a Powder, a Decoction and Pills.

The powder consists of egg-shells and snails—both calcined.

The decoction is made of boiling some herbs (together with a ball consisting of soap, swines creases burnt to a blackness and honey) in water. The pills consist of snails calcined, wild carrot seeds, burdock seeds, ashens kryes, hips and haws—all burnt to a blackness—soup and honey.

The good lady was kind enough to explain the method of preparing these ingredients, but with them we need not trouble the reader. Could ignorance, superstition, and quackery proceed farther? Quackery, however, still survives. Let us hope that, as education advances, it will die a natural death and be buried in the oblivion of forgotten nightmares.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745



OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

FOR YOUR

STOMACH TROUBLES

and kindred complaints, there is nothing so sure as a means of banishing or preventing these very disagreeable ailments as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the popular herbal digestive tonic of fifty years' standing. Fifteen to thirty drops, taken in water, after meals, will tone, strengthen and stimulate the principal organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels—to healthy and normal activity, and so enable them to perform their vital functions in a natural and easy manner. It is the medicinal extracts of the many different roots, barks and leaves, contained in the Syrup, which have, in combination, such a remarkably beneficial effect upon the weakened organs.

Put the Syrup to the test, to-day!

TAKE - MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

PAINS AFTER EATING
HEADACHES
FLATULENCE
BILIOUSNESS
AND CONSTIPATION

Mother Seigel's Syrup is sold also in Tablet form.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs

VICHY CELESTINS

In bottles, half and split

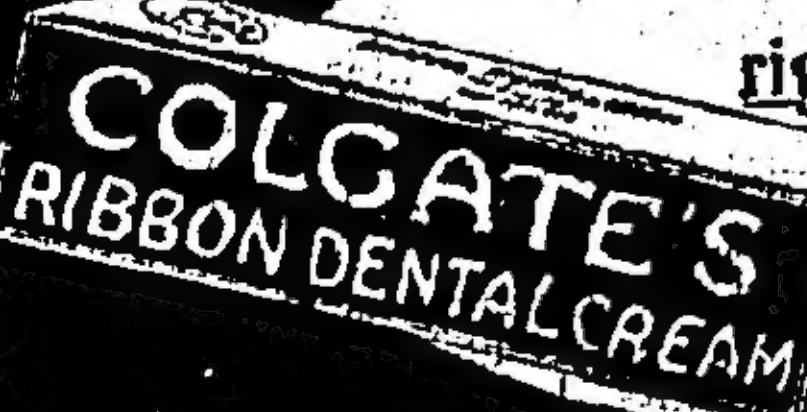
Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble and Bilioussness.
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.

Refuse substitutes.—Mention name of Spring required.

COLGATE'S

Cleans teeth
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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND WOMEN.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

STATE AID.

In the House of Lords on April 19th, the Marquis of Bath moved the second reading of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill. He said that the general object of the bill was to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed: "To consider the applications which have been made by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for financial assistance from the State, and for the purpose to inquire into the financial resources of the universities and halls therein, into the administration and application of those resources, into the government of the universities, and into the relations of the colleges and halls to the universities and to each other."

The recommendations of the Commission dealt with matters of a very intricate character. They numbered no fewer than 170. Every one of them was important, and perhaps the most important was the recommendation that the universities should be placed under the financial control of the State, which extended over a period of two years. Clause 1 of the bill provided for the establishment of two bodies of Commissioners, to be styled respectively "the University of Oxford Commissioners" and "the University of Cambridge Commissioners." Each Commission was composed of nine members.

One of the main objects of the Commission was to determine what amount of financial assistance should be given. They recommended that there should be paid out of the moneys provided by Parliament £20,000 a year for general purposes, and £10,000 a year for the University Library, making a total of £30,000 a year for each University. The Commission also proposed that a grant of £4,000 a year for ten years should be distributed amongst the women's colleges, and £6,000 a year for extra mural University purposes. The time was not very favourable for the imposition of additional charges on the Exchequer, and, having regard to the paramount necessity for economy, the Government had not felt able at present to increase their payments to Oxford and Cambridge, by so large a sum as was recommended by the Royal Commission. They recognised, however, the serious financial position of both Universities, and were seriously considering the advisability of giving such assistance as would enable them to meet their needs.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

With regard to the position of women at Cambridge, the Royal Commission expressed a definite opinion that women should become full members of the University, but they were almost equally divided as to the methods by which that result should be obtained. One side desired that effect should be given to the recommendation by Act of Parliament, but the other that the Universities should be left to deal with the matter by internal legislation, and it was intended to adopt the latter course. Oxford and Cambridge had entered upon a great work outside their walls in connection with education, and it was in the belief that their lordships desired to give them every opportunity of going on with their work that he moved that the bill be read a second time.

CAMBRIDGE AND WOMEN.

Viscount Haldane remarked that Cambridge was the only University which refused to admit women to full membership, and now that it could go to Parliament for financial assistance he thought Parliament would be entitled to say, "If we give you public money we must insist on modern standards being maintained."

The Earl of Salisbry associated himself with what Lord Haldane had said, and the admission of women to the full privileges of Cambridge University. The whole attitude of Parliament in regard to women in public life had changed in recent years. It was really quite incredible that the circumstances of Cambridge should be so peculiar that it was considered dangerous to admit women to full membership. He gathered that no amendment was going to be moved in that House, but he hoped that in another place full consideration would be given to the matter. He regretted that the universities had had to go to Parliament for financial assistance. Whenever the universities of the United States wanted money the millionaires of America would by return of post provide it. And yet the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, notwithstanding the herculean labours of their heads, failed to arouse the imagination of the millionaires of England, who preferred to appraise the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he should have thought that that was the least attractive form of legatee.

Lord Ernie, who was a member of the Royal Commission, said there seemed to be a little misapprehension as to what took place at the Commission with regard to the admission of women. Of course, the universities were running considerable risk in asking Parliament for assistance. There was a possibility—even a probability—that some sacrifice of their independence might be required as the price of financial help. That was a thing which the Commission hoped to avoid. They were divided on some points, but on one point they were practically unanimous. It was that they should endeavour to preserve the autonomy of the universities. They wished that the universities should voluntarily and on their own motion adapt themselves to the changing needs of the nation. To bring this about it was sought to reduce the obstructive power of the non-resident "backwoodsmen" and to increase the power of those who were actively engaged in the educational and administrative work of the universities. This had an important bearing on the admission of women as members. The Commission were unanimously agreed that membership of the universities should be conceded both at Oxford and Cambridge. At Oxford that concession had already been made. Therefore the Oxford members of the Commission withdrew from the discussion because they felt that if membership of the university were conferred upon women at Cambridge, it would not lead to harmony of relations. Therefore the Cambridge body discussed the question alone, and though it was quite true they were divided on the question of whether or not legislative interference should be asked for, they decided with only one dissentient that it was preferable that Cambridge should settle the question by its own spontaneous action. (Hear, hear.) The Cambridge members of the Commission held the view that those who were actively engaged in adminis-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—3rd June, 1934, First Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Children's Service (10 a.m.); Hymns: 201, 178, 216; Matins (11 a.m.); Responses: Psalms: Venite, Nuncius No. 2; Psalm 1 (Wisley), 3 (Hopkins); Benedictus, No. 4 (Jacobs); Hymns: 538, 550.
N.B.—Psalm 1, verses 1, 2, 4, 7 in unison.
Psalm 3, verses 7, 8, 11, 13 in unison.
Hymn 550, verses 1-3 in unison.

Holy Communion (10 a.m.); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses: Psalms: Psalm 4 (Munk) (24th); Magnificat; Nuncius; Nunc Dimitte; Hymns: 183, 260, 27.
N.B. Psalm 4, verses 1, 7 in unison.
Psalm 7, verses 1, 2, 11, 12 in unison.
Psalm 8, verse 1, 9 in unison.

[115]

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).

Sunday Services, June 3rd.—Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns: 218, 22, 3, 147. Evening Service at 8 o'clock. Hymns: 351, 225, 41, 334. Preacher at both Services:—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Friday, at 8.20.—Christian Endeavour Meeting and Social Hour [158]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road, Tram Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [153]

LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

WIFE'S NOVEL CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Darling began on April 30th, the hearing of an action which was described by plaintiff's counsel as the first of its kind ever brought in England. In it Mrs. Lavina Grace Gray, of Ryfield, gardens, Barnes, is claiming damages against Miss Muriel Lucy Geo. lately of Earl's Court, alleging that defendant has enticed away her husband. Defendant denies the allegation.

trative and educational work at Cambridge were in favour of granting full membership to women.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that no doubt money would be made available in consequence of this bill, but he thought it would be a very much smaller sum, at any rate in the first instance, than was suggested by the Commission. With regard to the vexed question of women in the University of Cambridge, he thought there could be no doubt that it had reached such a point that women there, as at every other university, must be admitted to the full privileges of the university. It was only a question of the method by which that should be brought about. He believed that women at Cambridge were entitled to receive everything except the actual vote. It seemed almost certain that if the bill passed in its present form the end desired would be achieved. The bill was read a second time.

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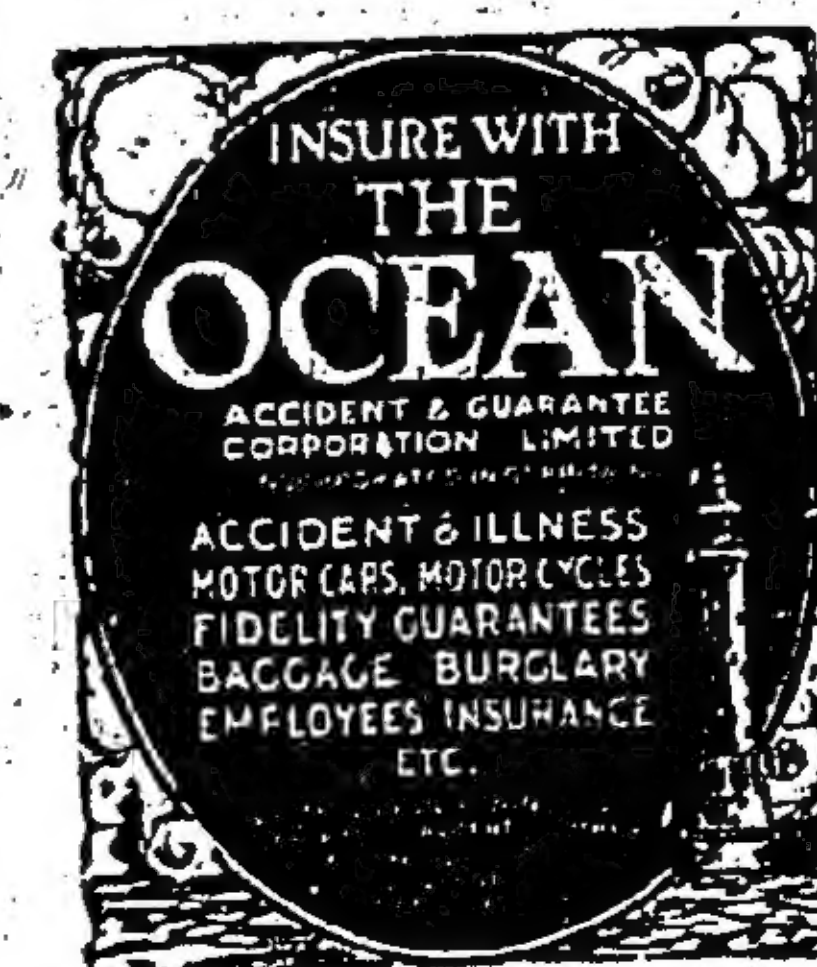
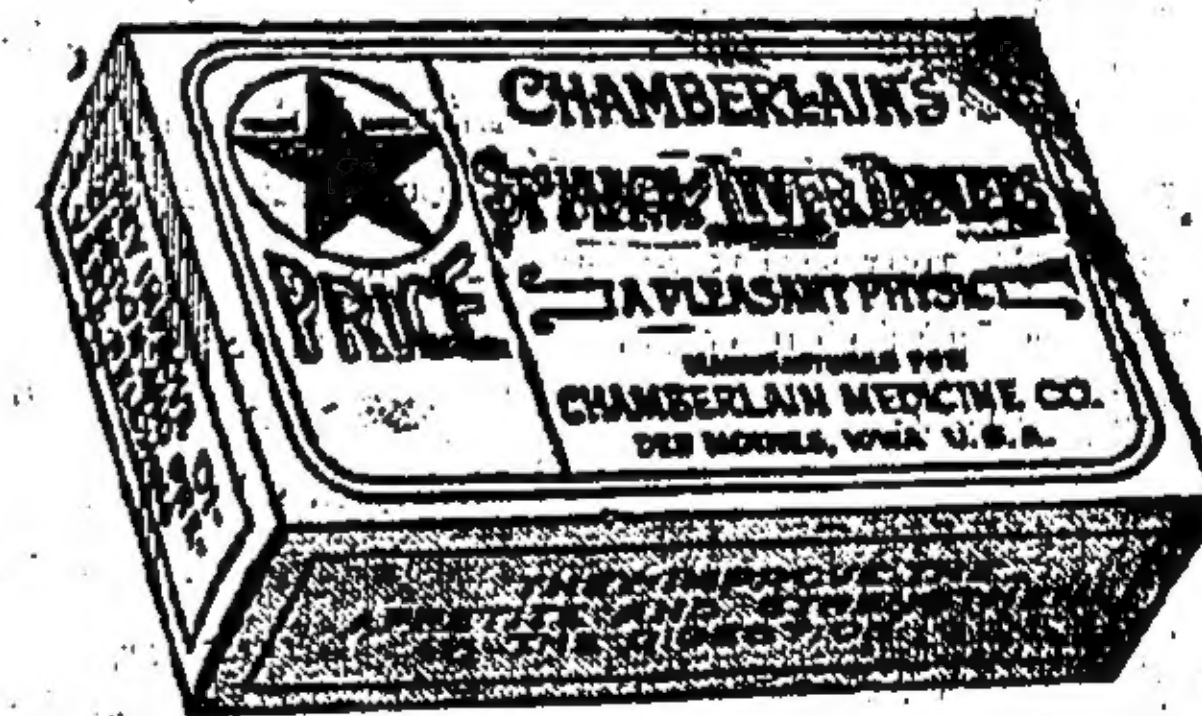
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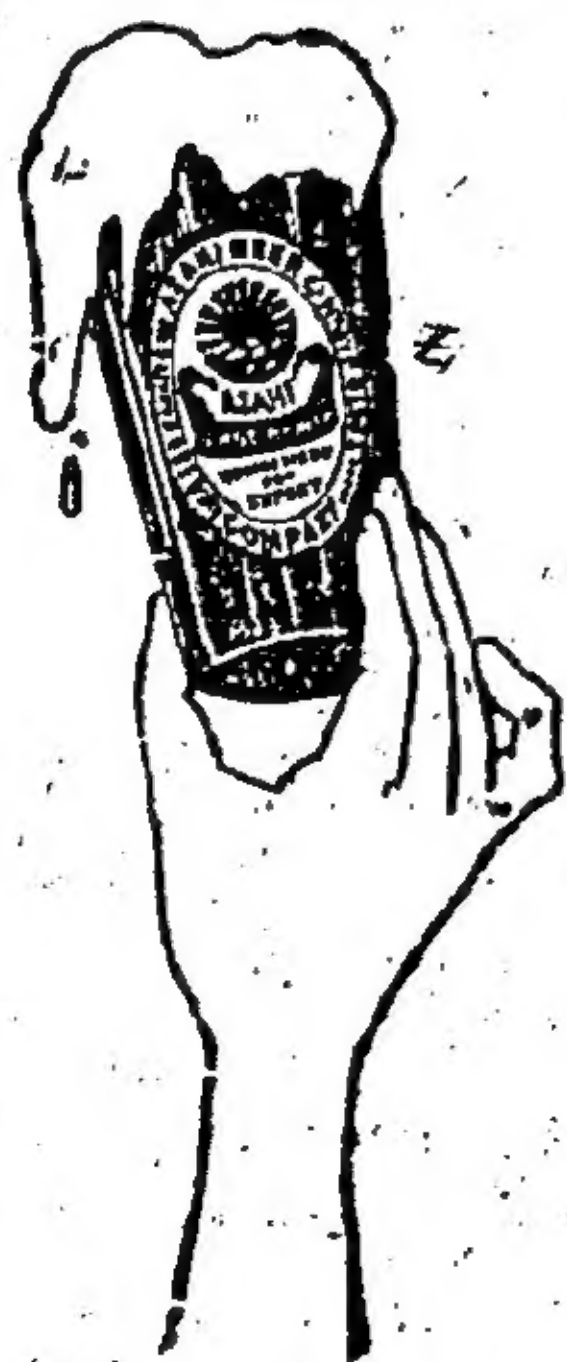
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PROHIBITION PROPOSED FOR ENGLAND.

BILL REJECTED BY OVERWHELMING
MAJORITY.

In the House of Commons on April 26th, Mr. Scrymgeour (Ind. Dundee) moved the second reading of the Liquor Traffic Prohibition Bill, which seeks to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. This was not a question of drink. It was a question whether or not drink was an alcoholic poison scientifically demonstrated by leading authorities to deteriorate the human system even if taken in moderate quantities. If that were so there was no reason answer to the demand for prohibition. Surely the judgment of patriotism and common-sense was that the power of the law should be directed not to the defence and entrenchment of the liquor traffic, but to its overthrow. In 1912 in the United Kingdom £260,000,000 was spent in drink, of which £229,000,000 was spent in England and Wales. One-sixth of that sum would build 165,000 houses at a cost of £300 each and solve the housing problem. The result of prohibition in the United States was a substantial reduction in convictions for drunkenness, the closing of homes for inebriates, a four-fold increase in employment, and a remarkable decrease in statistics pertaining to disease. He maintained that there was no doubt, no taxation on alcoholic liquor (hear, hear, and laughter). In the United States the business forces had come in and helped forward the concentrated demand of the churches and temperance bodies which were dictating to the political forces. An Hon. Member: They are sorry for it now.

Mr. Scrymgeour said they were not sorry for it. An Hon. Member: Professor of Harvard University had given personal testimony to the vast transformation that had already taken place in every phase of life, and was extending its influence over the whole of the United States.

I should never have been in this House at all, the hon. member said in conclusion, had it not been for this question. He who said, "I will not leave you nor forsake you," brought them here against the forces of the Press and party organisation. A surprising, moving influence seized me. God himself took possession of me. I have seen the realities of life, and have to rejoice in being brought up in a home where there was no such temptation. I have mixed with the convicts from Portland at my father's house, and realised the tragedies. I have been brought here by the clearly expressed call of God Himself, to serve the men who have gone down, and to help in sustaining not simply the prestige of the country but to advance its interests, and to advance the kingdom of Christ to which every one of us belong.

The hon. member had spoken with great fervour, and the concluding portion of his speech was listened to in absolute silence. As he resumed his seat he was cheered from all quarters of the House, and in the public gallery there was a good deal of clapping.

Dr. Sulter (Lab.-Soc.) who seconded the motion, said that while he favoured the principle he considered some of the methods adopted by the bill were bad. Terrible penalties had recently been imposed on persons for trafficking in, and for being in possession of, dangerous drugs. Why did the House deliberately take away from certain individuals the right to gratify their appetites? The one reason was that these drugs had an injurious effect on the individual, and through the individual upon society. The same thing applied to the drug alcohol. It was the view of scientific people that for epileptic and neuritic persons there could be no temperance in alcohol, for the smallest dose would upset their mental balance. Few people could say that they had not got buried in their systems a neuropathic element. He could call to mind three or four ex-members of that House who had fallen victims to the drug of alcohol after they had reached positions of responsibility. Wild and ridiculous statements were being made about the alleged growth of the drug habit in America since the introduction of prohibition. As far as he could make out, there were no declarations to the effect that there had been any increase in the drug habit there. On the contrary, all the official declarations showed exactly the opposite.

REJECTION MOVED.

Colonel Sir A. Holbrook (C.), in moving the rejection of the bill, said that for many years England had been getting more sober. In any industrial or agricultural centre the sight of a drunken man was a rarity. On Armistice night he went through all the main thoroughfares of London, and he saw only one drunken man.

An hon. Member: "Were you blind?"

Sir A. Holbrook said he was certainly not blind; he was very much on the alert. (Laughter.) Temperance could be promoted in much better ways than by trying to destroy the freedom of the people. If people were educated in habits of self-control and self-discipline, all desire for extravagance in alcohol disappeared. He thought the medical faculty if appealed to would agree that far more men died from over-eating than from drinking. (Hear, hear.) It was no good putting legislation on the statute book which was known from the start to be futile. Prohibition in America had produced more corruption than any other law ever introduced in that country. (Hear, hear.) He would not follow previous speakers too far in their scriptural quotations, but would merely direct the attention of the House to the incident at Cana, when our Saviour turned water into wine, and to the exhortation of King David, who in the Psalms, referred to "wine which gladdens the heart of man," and to water with which asses quench their thirst. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Could they find any scriptural authority for prohibition?

Captain Viscount Curzon (C.), in seconding the rejection, said the measure would lead to the manufacture of criminals on a large scale. People could not be legislated into temperance. If prohibition was to come it would be by gradual stages. He had been supplied by a temperance society with statistics relating to arrests for drunkenness in twenty-six cities in the United States. In 1918 in New York there were 7,099 arrests, and Chicago there were 4,946. In 1922, when prohibition was put in force, the figures were 6,936 and 32,000 respectively. In 1923 the figures had risen to 8,573 and 53,061. That was under prohibition. The figures for the whole twenty-six towns showed that in the

year 1923, the first year of prohibition, the arrests for drunkenness amounted to 142,001, a reduction of 4 per cent. on the 1918 figures; in 1921 they rose to 19,000; and last year to 256,000, or 4 per cent. above the figure for 1918.

Mr. C. Roberts (Ind. L.) agreed with neither the movers of the bill nor with the opponents. It was only after the country had gone through a stage of preparation that real progress could be made. Those who desired reform must play the long game and create the public opinion which would support advance.

LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

Mr. Snell (Lab.-Soc.), speaking from experience of two recent visits of three months' duration to America, said apart from Chicago, New York, and other cities there were vast areas completely satisfied with prohibition. It broke down in congested areas, but it got better and better every day. If the experiment should prove to be an enduring success it would result in a better standard of health and education and in greater industrial efficiency; and the moment the profit-making classes of England were convinced that they could get more profit out of the sober man than they could at present they would not let any question of personal liberty stand in the way. It might be before long that prohibition would be imposed upon the country by the capitalist class. (Ministerial laughter.)

Sir Guy (Giant) (C.) disagreed with everything in Mr. Scrymgeour's speech except his honesty. (Hear, hear.) Both professionally and privately he had been to America a great deal. He admitted that the women of America would still vote for prohibition, but that was not because they were against liquor, but because they would not go back to the old "four corner saloon." The whole conversation in America was liquor, and it could be got anywhere. In America there were all sorts of unscrupulous ruffians making money out of prohibition, but he believed America would get round it and would in a very short time be a happy and prosperous country. (Cheers and laughter.)

Major Paget (C.) said the aunt of a member of this House held the same views as Mr. Scrymgeour. She was a very heavy tea drinker, and was one day found chasing imaginary rats up the curtains. (Laughter.) It was possible to get delirium tremens from drinking tea as from drinking alcohol. (Laughter and cries of "No.") Why should not tea be brought within the scope of the bill—and coffee, too, for it engendered bitterness, had temper, and excitement? Since the bill included all taxed drinks, it would take in mineral waters, which was a good thing, for they engendered gay, self-righteousness and intolerance. He would suggest an amendment—that instead of applying to the United Kingdom, the bill should apply to Dundee and Glasgow.

Mr. T. Johnston (Lab. Soc.) stated that he would vote for the second reading of the bill, but he did not agree with its terms. If the bill went further than the second reading he would move that it should not become operative until it had been approved by a plebiscite.

The House divided, when there voted:
For the second reading ... 214
Against ... 236

Majority against ... 222
The Rating Returns Bill was read a second time.
The House rose at ten minutes past four.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 8th June, Noon.
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 12th June, 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 19th June, Noon.
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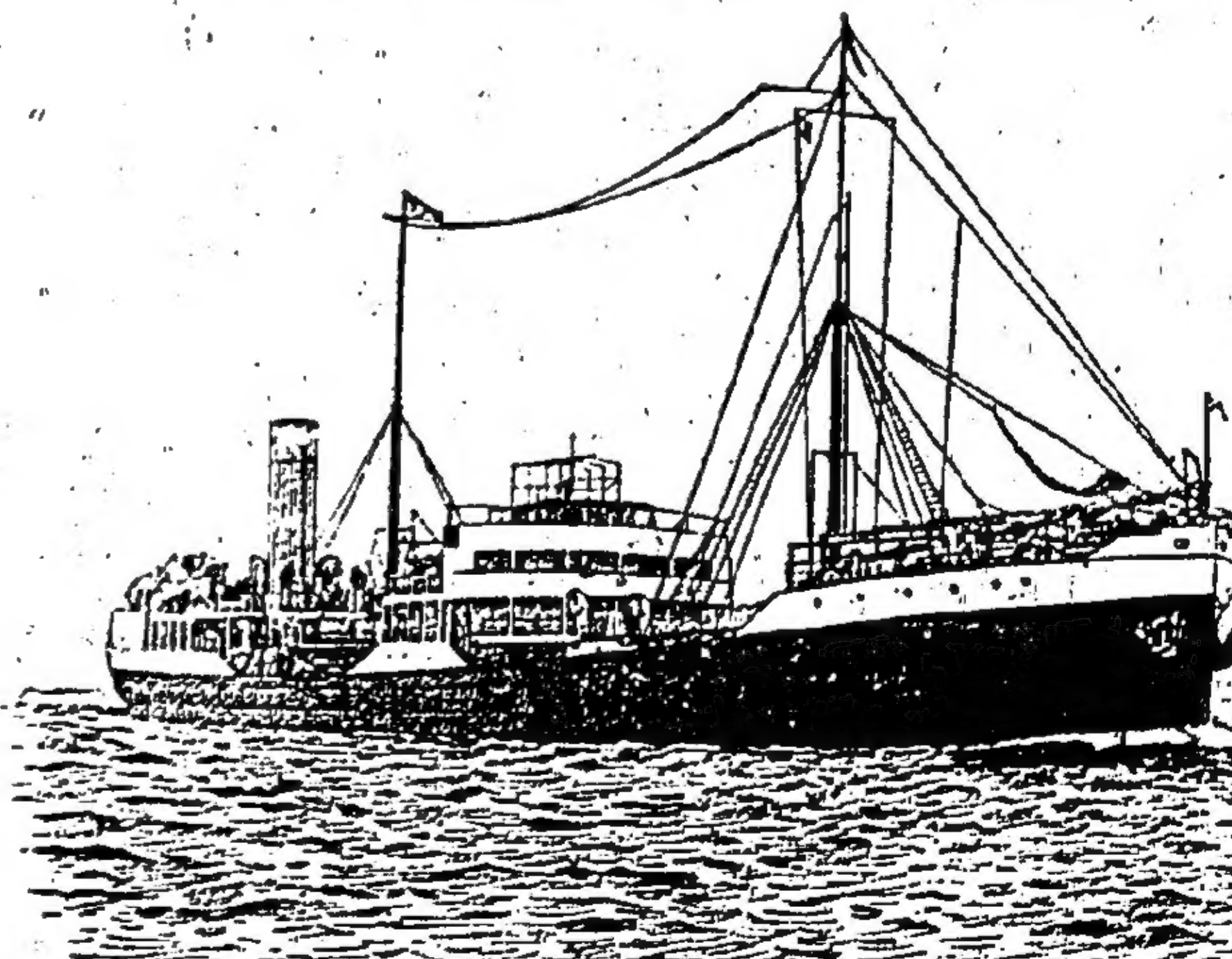
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1. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 9th June. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

2. "CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
3. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 17th July. ... do.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £92.—2nd Class £68.
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £84.—2nd Class £56.
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £56.

N.B.—"C" Class Steamers comprise those of the "Cargo" type which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Passengers or Mail.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 789)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO. LTD., CANTON.

(10)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.
 2. "CITY OF PITTSBURGH" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th June.
 3. "KEEMUN" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th June.
 4. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO. LTD., CANTON.

(17)

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Probable Dates of Arrival at Hongkong for Marseilles.
CORDILLERE	—	11th June
ANGERS	—	25th June
CHILI	4th May	9th July
PORTHOS	18th May	23rd July
ANGEOR	1st June	30th Aug.
GRAMBORD	15th June	20th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 95. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) ... £ 80. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) ... £ 52. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pass in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIOHNG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 5th June, at 1 p.m.
 HAIOHNG ... Capt. W. O. Thomson ... Friday, 8th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf, (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAIT, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 PERSIAN GULF, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SUDAN"	5,700	5th June, Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	5,590	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"JEYPORE"	5,318	18th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	4,097	17th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	25th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,331	18th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,195	18th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUDAN"	5,700	30th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARHUR"	8,541	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	25th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONALD"	10,512	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,016	21st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,802	5th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARNATA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANIS"	4,824	10th June	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
"JAPAN"	6,032	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	5,400	7th July	Melbourne, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Present connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Perth, Sydney & London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DEVANHA"	5,059	2nd June, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKATA"	7,000	8th June	Japan via Amoy.
"ARAFURA"	5,400	18th June	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	6,813	18th June	Shanghai only.
"MALWA"	10,241	17th June	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's

Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACJINSON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 10th June.
 S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... on or about 11st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (Furprince)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Thursday, 14th June

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"ALTA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Tuesday, 5th June

"ANDES MARU" ... Thursday, 21st June

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 7th June

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd June

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ARGON MARU" ... Sunday, 1st July

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAISO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 7th June

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 7th June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 4020.

E. SHIMIZU, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 2nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd June, Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 4th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 5th June, D.I.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th June, Noon.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 5th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"SUNNING"	On 5th June, Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th June, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th June, 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 Telephone Central 38.

AGENCY & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	At Hongkong	At Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Batavia, & Java Ports.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 38.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Mussa" ... Due Hongkong 24th June
 Leave Hongkong 25th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
 SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF
 LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 12th June.
 Leave Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,

INDO-CHINA-STRITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

Phone Central No. 8008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

1. "WEAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

1. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 5th June.
 2. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 4th July.
 3. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing beginning of August.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

1. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about 5th July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage apply to any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

JAPAN COAL

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—
 THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONG KONG

